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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 280. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

QUIBBLING OVER DEBT ON CUBA.

Spain Gets America's Refusal to Assume Obligation, but Continues to Argue the Subject.

DECISION IS DEFINITE.

United States Will Probably Announce Its Purpose to Govern Islands Temporarily.

QUESTION OF OCCUPATION.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD.]

Paris, Oct. 11.—At the joint meeting of the Peace commissions today it was reported that the Spaniards presented the reply of their government to the refusal of America to assume any liability for the Cuban debt.

Precedents were quoted, including that of Alsace-Lorraine, in support of the Spanish contention, one object apparently being to extract from the American commissioners some statements as to the future government of Cuba. The American commissioners committed themselves to no statement on that subject, while notifying the Spaniards in the plainest terms that the Washington decision about the debt was irrevocable.

The Spaniards then asked for the postponement of the question until other points of the projected treaty had been disposed of. To this request Mr. Day, having consulted his colleagues, returned a firm refusal, whereupon the Spaniards asked for an adjournment of the meeting until Friday. To this the United States commissioners had no option but to agree, but they intimated that delay would be futile.

The American representatives probably will stipulate for the temporary government of Cuba by America. All the Spanish commissioners far prefer American rule in Cuba to Cuban independence, and this accurately represents the sentiment of the Spanish people.

No Agreement So Far.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, Oct. 12—12:20 a. m.—After a fourth joint session—lasting from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to quarter past 4—the American and Spanish Peace commissions adjourned without having reached a final conclusion as to any point in the protocol.

Thus far there has been no joint formulation or crystallization of views to be returned by each commission to its government, for embodying in the final treaty.

The question of the Philippines has not yet been considered in joint session, though the Americans at their separate sessions have acquired exhaustive information from persons who have lived in the Philippine Islands and done business there. They are now, therefore, well equipped to discuss the subject when it comes up.

The Spanish commissioners have presented written views, expressions, and propositions, to which there have been written rejoinders. These, in the original and in translations, have been read at the joint sessions; while during the recesses they have been respectively digested and responses formulated to them, rendered into both English and Spanish for the next joint session.

Thus far no disposition has been developed on either side to delay the ultimate conclusions and the end of the work in hand. The American commissioners are anxious to conclude as soon as possible, and on recess days they are devoting from three to five hours to discussions and details.

Commissioners at Wide Variance.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris says the United States and Spanish Peace Commissioners are at entire variance regarding the question of the disposition of the Philippine Islands and that they have referred the matter to their respective governments.

Says Spain Will Appeal to Powers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL.]

Rome, Oct. 11.—The Spanish Ambassador informs me that Spain will demand the intervention of the powers if the United States persists in seeking the annexation of the Philippines.

To Keep Troops in Cuba.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—The Spanish government announces its intention to maintain a strong force of troops in Cuba until the treaty of peace with the United States is definitely signed. Immediately after peace is signed the Cortes will be convened, and measures dealing with the reorganization of all the state departments will be submitted to Parliament.

The semi-official Correspondencia today, touching upon the negotiations now in progress at Paris, says:

"Well informed circles assert that the peace negotiations are not proceeding satisfactorily. Señor Montero Rios has written asking for new instructions, to enable him to come to an agreement with the American commissioners. His letters have been read at a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Ministers have agreed upon the terms of new instructions."

The Council also considered the repatriation of the troops in Cuba. By Nov. 15 18,000 sick men will be back, and then the return of the healthy troops begins."

The government has received an official dispatch from General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Visayas Islands, saying that 4,000 insurgents, including thirty-eight chiefs, have unconditionally submitted to Spanish authority.

Government Fears No Rupture.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—It can be stated on the highest possible authority in Washington that there is no danger of a rupture between the American and Spanish commissions now sitting at Paris. Advices received at the State department today say that the negotiations are progressing with smoothness and everything points to an early and satisfactory conclusion. President McKinley expected these negotiations would consume more than a week or two and anticipated that the Spanish commissioners would present some claims which would certainly be rejected. The claim for $600,000,000 which was laid before the commission will be rejected and the order which Sagasta is said to have sent Blanco to retain possession of Havana until the Philippine question is settled is dismissed as being absurd.

The officials here do not know what passes between Sagasta and Blanco, but they do know that on Dec. 1 Spanish sovereignty will cease over Cuba. When the peace protocol was signed Spain relinquished sovereignty over Porto Rico and Cuba, and its troops are now occupying those islands by courtesy of this government. It makes no difference whether the Spanish troops have left Cuba by Dec. 1 or not, this government will take control of the public buildings, including the custom-houses, and administer the functions of government.

No fear is entertained here that hostilities will be renewed, and it is claimed that Sagasta's instruction to Blanco is only another Spanish diplomatic trick born of despair in the hope of saving part of the Philippine group.

NEW FENDER ON NORTH SIDE CARS RESCUES TWO MEN AT A TIME.

Edward Smith, Walking, and S. Toran, Awheel, Collide and Are Picked Up Uninjured—First Test of the Device Gives Satisfaction.

Two Chicago people were picked up by the new car fenders of the North Chicago Street railroad company yesterday, and several hundred persons saw the practical working of the new life-saving device.

The Rescued.

SMITH, EDWARD, 42 years old, offices at 84 La Salle street; picked up at La Salle and Randolph streets.

TORAN, S., 33 years old, 468 West Madison street; picked up at La Salle and Randolph streets.

It was at 1 p. m. when Edward Smith attempted to cross in front of a north-bound Lincoln avenue cable car at La Salle and Randolph streets. At the same time S. Toran atempted to steer his wheel in front of the same car. The result was a collision in which both men were hurled to the ground.

The approaching car was but a few feet away and coming at full speed. Gripman Forrest saw the two men lying in front of his car and endeavored in vain to check its speed. The grip car was crowded and the cries of the excited witnesses rose above the terrified shouts of the two imperiled men.

Almost before the gripman had pushed over his brake lever the car was upon the men. It appeared as if they must both be ground to pieces, when suddenly two forms were seen to rise in the air, fall back, and before the hundreds who witnessed what they thought was certain to be a tragedy realized what had happened the car had come to a full stop at the entrance to the La Salle street tunnel and Smith and Toran jumped from the fender, muddy, pale, and frightened, but not in the least injured. The men had been carried fifty feet by the car, yet not even their clothing was seriously damaged by their enforced and unexpected trip.

"I am not hurt a bit," said Toran, as he was approached by the anxious and frightened conductor. His companion of the exciting ride gave a similar verdict.

It was the first real test of the new fenders, and the officials of the street car company as well as the police expressed themselves later as thoroughly satisfied as to the merits of the device.

Every grip on the North Chicago Street railroad company's line is now fitted with the fenders, and before the week is out the trolley cars also will be fitted up with them. The Chicago City railway company and the West Side lines announce that their cars will not be all equipped until Jan. 1.

The fender, adopted by the street car company and approved by the Mayor, is of steel, firmly fixed to the front of the car with braces and rivets. It is in the form of a broad, legless chair, and its edge is less than two inches from the track. When the unsuspecting pedestrian is struck by the car he is immediately knocked off his feet and thrown into the fender. He is sure to be seated safely, if not comfortably, and the danger of being rolled under the wheels of the car is greatly diminished.

STRIKE OF PARIS WORKMEN GROWS MORE THREATENING.

Daily Additions to the Ranks Causes the Government to Fear the Trouble May Become More Political than Labor.

Paris, Oct. 11.—In spite of the optimistic predictions of the end of the strike being near, the strike continues to spread.

The bricklayers and woodcarvers today decided to join the strikers. The city, however, is quiet, but the enormous increase in the strength of the garrison points to the fact that the government fears political rather than labor troubles.

The strikers' Central committee is a political and revolutionary organization, and it is engineering the dispute as if it were a strike of the proletariat. No conflict between the soldiers and strikers has occurred up to the present. Not since 1870 has Paris looked so warlike.

A number of young men of title made a demonstration in front of the house of the Duchesse d'Uzes in the Champ Elysées on Sunday evening. They were led by Prince Henry of Chartres and Count Sabran de Ponteves, and cheered a passing squadron of cuirassiers with cries of "Vive l'arme!"

Thence they proceeded to an anti-revisionist meeting, presided over by M. Millevoye, where they shouted: "Vive le Roy!" They afterwards dispersed.

PASTOR J. Q. A. HENRY FLINGS A CHALLENGE AT MAYOR HARRISON.

Reformer Declares That if the City Official Will Attend Anti-Vice Meeting This Afternoon He Will Prove Who Is a Liar.

"If Mayor Harrison will attend the meeting in Willard Hall tomorrow afternoon I will show whether he or I is the liar."

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry flung this challenge at Carter H. Harrison last night at an anti-vice meeting in the Englewood Baptist Church.

The trouble started on Sunday last, when Mr. Henry accused Mayor Harrison of favoring a license for one Patrick Cline to open a saloon at Dearborn and Chicago avenues. This the Mayor denied.

ANOTHER EMPEROR FOR CHINA.

Report That the Dowager Empress and the Imperial Clan Have Agreed on a New Ruler.

London, Oct. 12.—The Empress Dowager of China and the imperial clan—according to a special dispatch from Shanghai—have adopted as the new Emperor a son of the late Emperor T'Ung-Chi, who will shortly be proclaimed.

STEAMERS RACE ON OHIO RIVER.

Absence of a "Nigger Squat on Her Safety Valve" Causes Old-Timers to Shed Tears.

CONTEST ENDS IN A TIE.

Dick Fowler and Georgia Lee Run a Dead Heat from Cache Creek to Cairo.

SOUTHERN SPORT REVIVED.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Jim Bludso's ghost came back today from the wreck of the Prairie Belle and danced along the yellow Ohio. There was a steamboat race on the river, a real race, the kind they used to have when steamboats carried the commerce of the country, when steamboats were floating palaces and steamboat men were kings, and when the fast that the Kate Adams had beaten the Jim Lee into Memphis was a bigger news item "down South" than the assassination of a Czar.

Today Cairo revived the glories of the past as one of the features of its street fair. The Dick Fowler and the Georgia Lee raced down the Ohio River from Cache Creek to Cairo. The white-haired old citizens of Cairo ran along the bank of the river and almost whooped their heads off with excitement. The younger generation caught the infection and shrieked and yelled.

There was only one trouble with the race that kept it from being just like old times. It was a draw. Time was when racing steamboats either won or blew up. Twenty years ago it was 100 bales of cotton to a jewsharp that if the Dick Fowler hadn't beaten the Georgia Lee it would have been because the boilers of the Fowler were at the bottom of the river and the deckhands and passengers who were still alive were swimming to shore on the loose furniture. And if the Georgia Lee hadn't won it would have been because the man at the wheel was burned up before the race was over.

No "Nigger on the Valve."

But considering that as far as steamboating is concerned this is a degenerate age the race of the Georgia Lee and the Dick Fowler was a success. Of course the boats burnt considerable coal instead of nothing but resin and pine as they used to do, and worst of all neither one had a large, fat colored individual sublimely perched on the safety valve. That was the sad part of the race to the old citizens of Cairo.

"They air a burnin' of coal, sah," said one wirebearded Colonel from Kentucky regretfully, "and the spectatahs on those boats, sah, don't look as if they expected to swim, sah. But the worst part of it all is, sah, that neither one of those steamahs, sah, has got a nigger a settin' on the safety valve. They most certainly ought to have a nigger a settin' on that safety valve."

At fifteen minutes after 2 the Dick Fowler pulled out from the wharf boat and dropped down stream and then headed up to a point opposite the head of the wharf. The Georgia Lee cast off its lines and dropped down stream. Then it headed up stream under a full head of steam and passed the Fowler, which had stood quietly in the river waiting. The two boats, side by side, started for the mouth of Cache Creek, where they were to come about and race back to Cairo.

They're Off at Cache Creek.

As they passed along the crowds on the banks cheered, and the cheers must have reached Jim Bludso. The Fowler was gayly decked out in flags and bunting, and had a big crowd of spectators on board. The judges of the race, Captain Fred Bennett, Captain H. O. Brazee, and Reed Green also stood on the deck of the Fowler. These committeemen were selected because of their great popularity, but they couldn't be selected constables of Cairo tonight, because they didn't make the Captains of the boat put darkies on the safety valves.

The Georgia Lee had not a flag in sight, but was stripped clean for the race. Captain McNeeley was in command of the Georgia Lee, and Jim Conway at the wheel, while Captain Cole commanded the Fowler, and Arthur Cole stood at the wheel.

Up the river went the boats with the black smoke pouring out of the smokestacks and the bands playing their liveliest airs. The steamers reached the mouth of Cache Creek, headed about, started down stream, and the race had begun. The stacks belched smoke, and the firemen worked like the firemen used to do when the Captains would promise every man a gold watch if their boat was the first into Memphis. They worked at a disadvantage. They had to shovel coal instead of jamming in pine knots and sides of bacon. And, besides, when they got the steam up it blew off in a most distressing manner. There certainly ought to have been some colored person sitting on those safety valves.

Down the river the boats came. The indicator showed a pressure that made the passengers turn white, and clutch all the loose furniture they could find. By rights those indicators ought to have had paper pasted over them so that no one could have seen the arrow jiggling around. Besides, if there had been somebody of African descent sitting on those safety valves the indicators—but there wasn't. The water churned furiously in the wakes of the two boats as they sped along. The crowds ran along the banks and howled.

One Fatal Defect.

First it looked as if the Dick Fowler would win, and then the Georgia Lee was seen to be leading. The firemen jammed coal and then more coal into the furnaces, and when they had the fire boxes so full that the live coals rolled out at their feet they frantically shook their shovels at the furnaces and yelled. The bands played for awhile, but finally the pounding engines and the excitement was too much for the hornblowers, and some of them went down to help the firemen. The others thought of Jim Bludso, who went up with the Prairie Belle, and wondered if the pilots on the Dick Fowler and the Georgia Lee, like Jim Bludso, would stand by the wheel "till the last galoot was ashore."

Faster and faster went the boats, but just when they were moving like the old boats did in the old days a spurt of steam shot up from the Fowler, and then from the Georgia Lee. The thing had happened that everybody was afraid would happen. The steam had got too high and the safety valves had opened. If there had only been somebody squatting on those safety valves it would have been a real race.

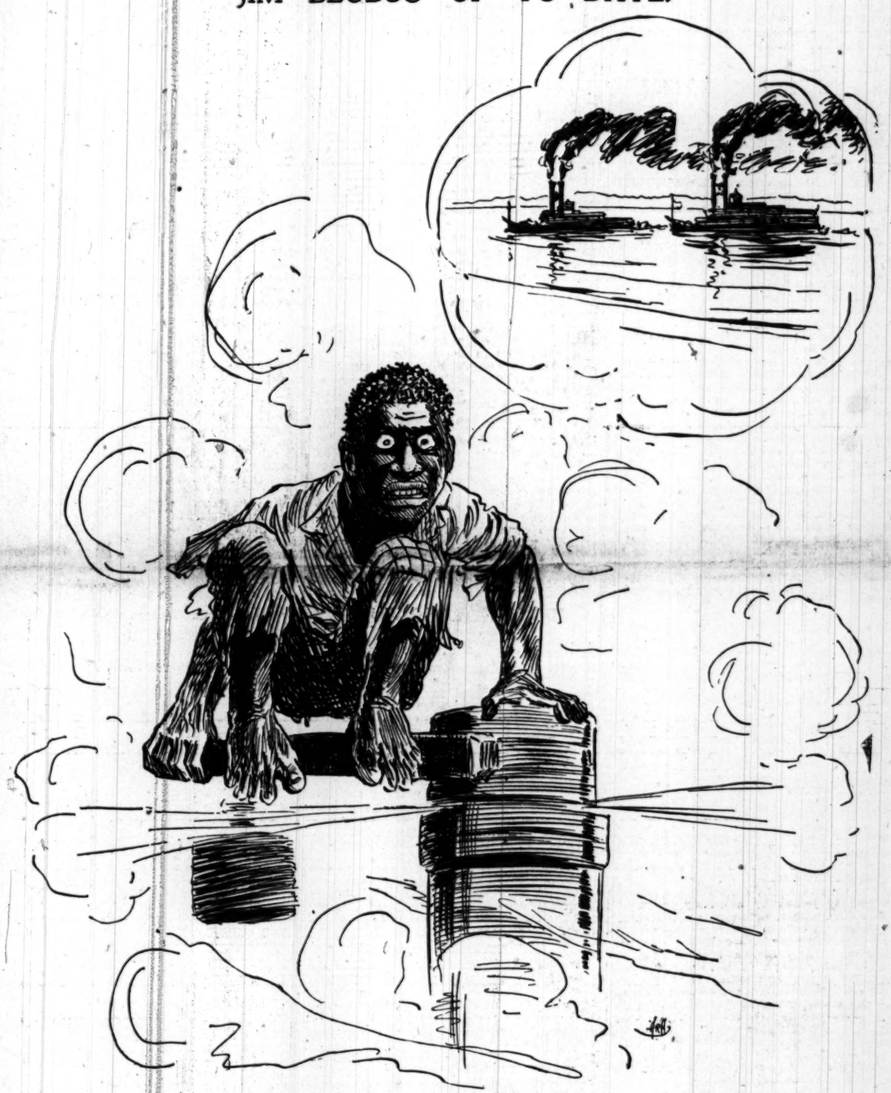
Ends in a Dead Heat.

Both boats lost way and they passed the wharf boat at Cairo on a line. The judges said the race was a tie. It didn't show which was the better boat, the Dick Fowler or the Georgia Lee.

But it brought back the golden days of steamboating and it made people forget the humdrum days of railroads and trolley cars and think of those other days.

Puddin'head Wilson truthfully says that it's a difference of opinion that makes a horse race, but it's something else that makes a steamboat race. It's a nigger squat on the safety valve.

JIM BLUDSO UP TO DATE.



And so she came tearin' along that night—
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve,
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

FIND TOWNE AND MOWATT GUILTY.

Charge of Conspiracy is Sustained in the Building and Loan Association Case.

VERDICT FIXES PENALTY.

Latter Defendant Is Fined $2,000, the Former $1,500 and a Term in Prison.

CAUSE ON TRIAL 21 DAYS.

Edward Owings Towne, lawyer and playwright, and John L. Mowatt were convicted in Judge Burke's court yesterday afternoon on the charge of conspiracy to wreck the Lumbermen's Building and Loan association. The jury made Towne's punishment a fine of $1,500 and imprisonment at Joliet under an indeterminate sentence; that of Mowatt a fine of $2,000.

Towne, who is the author of plays named "Other People's Money" and "By Wits Outwitted," said he was greatly surprised at the verdict, which the jury reached at 5:30 p. m., after a deliberation of three and a half hours. Mowatt said he was not surprised at being found guilty, as he knew Towne's conviction must necessarily involve his own.

In the indictment against the men, returned by the April grand jury, it was charged they conspired to wreck the association by instituting against it receivership proceedings, their object being that Mowatt should be made receiver and Towne his attorney. In the course of the trial evidence was brought to show that Towne was paid $2,000 at one time to induce him to abandon an alleged similar attempt to wreck the Masonic Temple Building and Loan association.

In the case directly on trial the evidence showed that misrepresentations had been used by the defendants in their efforts to secure the required nine signatures of stockholders to an application for a receiver, and that before they had gone so far as to file the application in court Secretary E. E. Hooper of the association headed them off and secured their indictment.

The case has attracted wide attention among building and loan association officials and stockholders. Assistant State's Attorney Harry Olson, who conducted the prosecution, was assisted by Newton A. Partridge, a director in the association, and by ex-Judge Wing. The trial consumed twenty-one days.

Wife Hears Verdicts Read.

When the verdicts were read Attorney Towne turned in his chair and smiled at his wife, who sat quietly outside the semi-circular bar inclosure.

Mrs. Towne's face was flushed with excitement, but she betrayed no other emotion. Ex-Judge McDannold gave notice of a motion for a new trial on behalf of both defendants and they were permitted to go on the bonds they gave when indicted, pending the argument of the motion.

Discussing the verdicts Attorney Towne said he was surprised the jury had not

(Continued on fifth page.)

ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR AMERICAN EXHIBITERS IS SECURED AT PARIS.

Cablegram to Chicago from Commissioner General Peck Conveys the News—Increase Is Twenty-five Per Cent in Several Departments.

Commissioner General Peck, in a cablegram from Paris yesterday, announced to the main office of the Paris Exposition commission in this city that he has secured for American exhibiters 25 per cent additional space in a number of the departments of the exposition.

This concession by the Paris authorities is regarded with gratification by applicants for space for exhibits, and relieves the situation at headquarters, where the work has been considerably handicapped by lack of allotment of space in various departments. Director of Exhibits McGibbons said:

"The receipt of the news of such an increase of space is a great and gratifying surprise, as the increase has evidently been made in those departments in which the allotments were thought to be final, and for which partial plans have been furnished. The news encourages us to believe that space for a government building of the dimensions desired probably may be granted. It is almost beyond our expectation that outside space will be allotted on which to erect pavilions for individual exhibiters, requests for which are numerous."

The Commissioner General's cablegram also reports enthusiasm created in Paris by the reports of the Lafayette monument movement. The President's letter is to be reproduced in all of the Parisian daily papers today. Editorial comment upon this movement, which is being carried on by the American children, is congratulatory.

CASTELLANE SEEKS A COMMISSION ON HIS WIFE'S PALACE MONEY.

Inferred Charge That the Count Entered Into a Deal Whereby Some of the Gould Millions Might Reach His Pocket.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Oct. 11.—Tonight a Paris paper contains the following sensational article confirming the recent rumors as to the cause of the abrupt cessation in the work of finishing the much talked of Castellane-Gould palace on the avenue of the Bois de Boulogne. The magnificent mansion was originally intended as an authentic imitation of the Petit Trianon of Marie Antoinette. The exact text of the article in question is:

"One of our colleagues announced the other night interruption in the work of a certain 'red marble palace' every one is familiar with. This is the reason given:

"The young gentleman who is building it, and who has a constant need of money, went one day, it appears, and found the builders and asked them for a commission of 40 per cent upon all the work he ordered, for which his wife was to pay. Things went along finely until the relatives, notably the brothers of the lady in question, became aware of an extraordinary state of affairs, and demanded the reduction of a somewhat enlarged bill sent in by one of the contractors.

"Madame then declared she would ask the courts to reduce the bills presented. There were protestations and a violent scene. Finally one of the architects owned to the husband's commission. This threw cold water on the transatlantiques, and they renounced the idea of asking the courts for a diminution of the account between themselves.

"Monsieur and madame quarreled, which did not advance matters. Finally the relatives decided that the work should be simply interrupted, and that is why for some time the palace has been abandoned.

"If you pass it, it is close to L'Etoile. People will say it is the fault of the strike. Do not believe anything of the sort."

ZEELAND BANK IS ROBBED OF THOUSANDS AS THE CITY SLEEPS.

Cracksmen, Who Have a Clear Field, Sort Their Plunder and Take Only Currency—Nitroglycerin Used by Men Who Know Their Work.

Zeeland, Mich., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The private bank of Jacob Den Herder was looted by robbers at an early hour this morning, and the vaults scraped clean of all currency except $1,000 in silver, which the thieves rejected as too inconvenient to carry. The amount taken was between $5,000 and $10,000.

Zeeland employs no night watchman, and, owing to the habit of the quiet Holland residents of retiring early, the burglars had a clear field and an easy task.

Nitroglycerin was used in wrecking the vault, and everything shows the neat, clean work of professionals.

Nothing but currency was taken, the robbers leaving untouched all notes and securities.

M'KINLEY AND PARTY AT OMAHA.

President's Trip from Chicago to the Exposition City Is a Tour of Triumph.

MANY SPEECHES EN ROUTE

Clamorous Crowds at the Larger Stations Insist on Hearing from the Distinguished Traveler.

GREETINGS TO GEN. MILES.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Two hundred thousand citizens of the transmissouri region tonight welcomed President McKinley to the peace jubilee. The enthusiasm of the greeting was worthy of the great West and the President of the Republic.

President McKinley was profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the demonstration. He said as much in words and more in actions, for he made no effort to conceal his pleasure. From the time the special bearing the distinguished guests passed into the city the route was through an ocean of human faces, and the vast throng stretched out into the side streets as far as the eye could see.

The picturesqueness of the scene was enhanced by the thousands of colored electric lights, arches, and decorated designs which lined the route of travel.

It was a few minutes past 9 o'clock when the headlight of the special glistened on the great bridge separating Nebraska and Iowa. The thousands surrounding the depot greeted the appearance of the locomotive with shouts prolonged.

The steam whistles and bells of the city took up the acclaim, and for a few minutes the whole city resounded with a medley of discordant sound.

President McKinley was on the platform almost as the train came to a halt and before the platoon of police could press back the crowd which closed around.

The Reception committee boarded the President's train in Council Bluffs and to them the President remarked upon the ease of the journey, and, turning to the Reception commitee, observed: "Such a welcome would make any one forget the fatigue of a thousand such journeys."

Army and Navy Special Rolls In.

Scarcely had greetings been exchanged when the army and navy special arrived. The two trains had crossed the State practically as two sections, running the last hundred miles almost within sight of each other, the railroad officials not desiring for safety's sake to place them closer than thirty minutes apart. So carefully had all plans been arranged that not a single thing occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey. As the occupants of the two trains mingled on the platform the Reception committee assigned the visitors to carriages and the procession moved toward the center of the city.

President McKinley, Mayor Frank E. Moores of Omaha, and President Wattles of the exposition occupied the front carriages, and others spread out for a distance of several hundred yards.

King Ak Sar Ben and 500 of his Knights, composing the entertainment organization of Omaha, acted as escorts to the President. The Knights were gayly attired and their steeds glistened in their accouterments of silver and gold. They formed a cavalcade that added much to the beauty of the procession. The Ak Sar Ben Knights formed into platoons as outriders escorting each carriage in fours.

Arriving at the city hall the party of 300 official guests hastily marched to the grand stand that had been prepared for their reception. The stand had been erected ten feet from the ground, occupying the entire space in front of the city hall, with a seating capacity of 1,000. The other seats were occupied by prominent citizens, city officials, and prominent guests from all sections of the nation. The stand was decorated with life-size pictures of McKinley, war heroes, and innumerable flags, bunting, and electric lights.

President McKinley was given the central seat, and around him were placed other members of the official party.

View the Parade of Floats.

The festivities opened almost immediately. They consisted of a parade, composed of forty floats, mostly of a historical, allegorical, and mythical production, lighted by many small electric lights, ingeniously arranged so that trolleys were fixed to the overhead street car wires, and thus the current conveyed to the floats as they were drawn along by handsomely caparisoned horses.

The electrical display was probably one of the most elaborate efforts of the kind ever witnessed.

There were no speeches to be delivered, and the President was given a chance to enjoy the situation to the fullest extent without any annoying formalities.

A most remarkable scene was witnessed at the Presidential stand, when a magnificently caparisoned float, containing busts of the naval and army heroes of the nation, passed. The float contained busts of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Hobson, Wainwright, Shafter, and some of the lesser lights of the war.

Plans for Today's Entertainment.

At 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning the members of the Reception committee will call at the hotels, each for his own particular guests. The carriages will be gathered at the Omaha club, where a parade again, under a military escort, will be formed, and will proceed to the exposition grounds. The line will start at 10 o'clock. The parade will conclude at the band stand on the grand plaza, and after the guests are seated the exercises of the day will commence. At the conclusion of the exercises the women of the Reception committee will take the carriages to the band stand and return to the Omaha club, where luncheon will be served.

The male members of the party will be taken to the North Café, west of the grand stand, where they will be served with luncheon. After luncheon, at 2:30, they will be escorted through the exhibit buildings on the north side of the grand court, to the Government Building.

Under the escort of the officers of the building the party will go to the west entrance, and there view the exhibition of the life-saving service corps. At the conclusion the party will take position in the building

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair.

Sun rises at 6:09, sets at 5:24.
Moon rises at 3:02.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Quibbling Over Cuban Debt. Steamboat Race on the Ohio. Verdict "Guilty" in Towne Case. McKinley and Party at Omaha.
2 May Abandon Jubilee Ball March. Mayor Harrison Backs Kipley.
3 Opening Gun by Republicans. Methodists Favor Expansion. Colonel Turner Raps at Shafter.
4 Paul Griggs Is Left. Chicagos Go to Pittsburg. Wisconsin-Chicago Agreement.
5 Alger's Reply to Army Board. Rockefeller's Contempt Case.
7 Knights Templar in Parade.
8 Enriched by Dawson Restaurant.

Pages.		Pages.	
6	Editorial.	9	Markets.
8	Short Story.	10	Railroad News.
8	Society Notes.	10	Court Record.
8	Amusements.	10	Lake Shipping.
8	Fontenoy Letter	10	Insurance News.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOULOGNE	...Rotterdam	.....
LIVERPOOL	...Cuno	.....
SOUTHPTON	...Lahn	...Belgenland.

where the President will hold a short handshaking reception. When that is finished the visitors will be escorted through the building on the south side of the grand court to the women's reception room, in the Mines and Mining Building.

In the meantime the women will have returned to the exposition grounds, and will be escorted to the reception room in the Mines and Mining Building. It is expected that they will be joined by their masculine companions at 2:30 o'clock. The entire party will then proceed over the Sherman avenue viaduct to the grand plaza, where carriages will again be taken, and will proceed to the grounds of the Indian Congress.

To Witness a Sham Battle.

Seats will be reserved for them there, and they will witness a sham battle. After the battle the party will be returned to the north cafe, stopping a few minutes at the cattle exhibit. The committee and guests will dine at the cafe at 6 o'clock. After dinner they will be given a ride around the lagoon, and will afterward take carriages on the grand plaza for the fireworks.

After the fireworks the guests will be entertained according to their wishes, and later returned to their hotels.

The train made a fair run. No effort at record breaking was made, great precautions being taken for the safety of the train. Track walkers carefully inspected the entire line, and fifty feet from every switch is stationed a switchman to signal the engineer.

President McKinley's train came across Iowa in advance of General Miles' train, the preliminary arrangements having been reversed. This manner of handling the trains was continued through to Omaha.

Last Speeches of the Trip.

During the trip from Chicago the President was called upon for several speeches by enthusiastic crowds. The last stop before reaching Omaha was at Boone, Ia. The special reached there at 4:45. A crowd numbering 8,000 had assembled early in the afternoon. A stand had been erected on Storey street at the crossing by the railway, and the President was conducted to this amid music by the band and the cheering of the people.

A delegation of school children presented him with a gold and mahogany cane on behalf of the 2,000 school children of this city, after which ex-Congressman Holmes introduced the Chief Executive.

The President said:

"My fellow-citizens, I have been made deeply sensible during this day of the manifestations of good will from the people of Iowa that have followed me all along my journey through your State. I do not misinterpret its meaning. I know how little, if anything, there is personal in it. I know you are showing your respect for the great office of President of the United States, an office which, fortunately for us, always in every administration, no matter who has administered it, has commanded the respect of the whole American people.

"We are fortunate today—more fortunate than we have been for more than half a century—in having an undivided and invisible, united nation. [Applause.] Every section of this country loves the old flag dearly, and we have but one flag, and that the glorious old Stars and Stripes. It is a sight worthy to behold that in our war the troops of the North were brigaded with the troops of the South—that Iowa troops were brigaded with the troops of the South, and commanded by that distinguished ex-Confederate whose name is so familiar in the annals of the civil war. So that once more we were all together in the fight; we must be all together to the conclusion.

"This is no time for divided councils; this is the solemn hour demanding the highest wisdom and the best statesmanship in every section of our glorious country, and, thank God, there is no North, no South, no East, no West, but all Americans forever.

"The only great danger for this people is that now and then they become indifferent. Indifferent citizenship is always unfortunate. It is unfortunate to be indifferent to a party, but it is always unfortunate to be indifferent to principle. In the United States we have grown to have convictions, and we have come to know how to put these convictions into public law and public administration.

"If I would have you remember anything I have said in these desultory remarks, it would be to remember that at this critical hour in the nation's history we must not be divided. The triumphs of the war are yet to be written in the articles of peace."

Long Speech at Cedar Rapids.

The President left the train for the first time at Cedar Rapids, Ia. A platform elaborately decorated stood near the track, and from here Mr. McKinley delivered an address which brought cheers from 10,000 lusty throats. He spoke as follows, after being introduced by Mayor Cousins:

"Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens: It gives me great pleasure to meet with the people of Cedar Rapids as we journey to the great Western city whither I go to celebrate with the people of the transmissippi States the triumphs of their skill, their genius, and their industry. It is a fortunate situation that this people while engaged in war never neglect the industries of peace. And while the war was going on and we were engaged in arms against a foreign foe the industries of the people went on and their progress and prosperity were in no wise checked.

"I go thither also that I may celebrate with my fellow-countrymen of the West the progress of the war thus far made, the protocol which has already been signed, and the suspension of hostilities with the hope that you and I entertain that in the final settlements the treaty may be one founded on right and justice and in the interest of humanity.

Praise for Soldiers.

"This war that was so speedily closed through the valor and intrepidity of our soldiers will bring to us, I trust, blessings that are now beyond calculations. It will bring also burdens, but the American people will never shirk a responsibility and never unload a burden that carries forward civilization. We accepted war for humanity. We can accept no terms of peace which shall not be in the interest of humanity.

"That hostilities have ceased upon terms so satisfactory to the people of the United States is cause for congratulations and calls forth sentiments of pious gratitude to divine Providence for those favors which he has manifested unto us and of appreciation of the army and navy for their brilliant victories. Such a celebration cannot but be helpful. It will encourage love of country and will emphasize the noble achievements of our soldiers and sailors on land and sea.

"War has no glories except it achieves them, and no achievements are worth having which do not advance civilization and benefit mankind. While our victories in battle have added new honors to American valor, the real honor is the substantial gain to humanity. Out of the bitterness and woe, the privations and sufferings and anxieties of the last five months, will flow benefits to the nation which may be more important than we can now realize.

Complete Unification of the Nation.

"No development of the war has been more gratifying and exalting than the complete unification of the nation. Sectional lines have been obliterated, party differences have been hushed in the great chorus of patriotism which has been heard from one end of the country to the other.

"To the Executive's call for volunteers no prompter response was received than came from the patriotic people of the South and the West, and none were more patriotic than the people of Iowa. And when the orders were given to advance into a foreign territory every soldier was disappointed whose regiment was not included in the orders to march. All were anxious to be with that portion of the army which was first to meet the enemy.

"Our gratitude is boundless to these brave men, and the nation will hold them in perpetual memory. In paying tribute to the patriotism and valor of the men engaged in the war, we must not fail to give deserved praise to the nobility of the women. As in the war for independence and for the union, they never hesitated nor murmured, freely offering their best beloved on the altar of their country.

"Husbands and sons went from every walk of life, even at personal self-sacrifice in the struggle for support, and were not held back but encouraged to respond to the sacred call of duty. Alert, generous, and practical in providing relief work, ministering where disease and death were most frequent in the camps, and at the front, tenderly resigned and sublime in their submission, and faith when death claimed the dearest of their household, the women of the United States in all the nation's trials through which we have passed have placed the government and the people under a debt of gratitude that they can never repay.

"They have added new glory to the race and exquisite qualities of American womanhood. I thank you all, and bid you good afternoon."

Short stops were made at Belleplain, Tama, Marshalltown, and Ames, and at each point the President said a few words to the people. Tama is in the home county of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who introduced the President to his neighbors. Cadets from the State Agricultural College were at the depot at Ames, and repeated their college yell time and again for the benefit of the President.

Brief Talk at Marshalltown.

At Marshalltown 10,000 people assembled, and the Presidential party was escorted to a platform near the Chicago and Northwestern station. The President was introduced by a prominent Democrat, G. F. Kirby. During the course of his address the President said:

"It is a good omen to find the people taking an interest in their government. All power rests with the people, and those of us who are for the moment selected to execute your will are but the servants of the people. No people have greater cause for pride in their government than the people of the United States, and you will be glad to know that in credit your government never stood better than now.

"You will be glad to know that when it was necessary to raise money for the prosecution of the war and a loan was sought of $200,000,000, more than $1,400,000 was subscribed by the people themselves, and for the first time in our history your government—my government—floats a 3 per cent bond—a bond which sold at par, and which is now worth a premium of five cents on every dollar, which profit has gone to the people.

"I am always glad, my fellow citizens, to meet with the people. It is the people who make the public sentiment of the country, and it is the public sentiment of the country that governs the country; and the holiest sentiment comes from the homes of the American people—the plain homes of the American people—where virtue resides."

The President complimented the American army as the most magnificent ever mustered.

The army and navy special did not arrive until two hours after the President's special was gone. General Miles and Senator Thurston both made short addresses, and were enthusiastically greeted.

Many Short Speeches En Route.

The speech at Cedar Rapids was the longest made on the trip. But the enthusiastic reception was the same everywhere.

After leaving Chicago the first stop was made at De Kalb at 9:05, and here the President spoke a few words in response to the crowd's enthusiastic welcome.

"It was no part of the program," said Mr. McKinley, "that I should be welcomed by the people of De Kalb at this hour of the morning, but I appreciate your generous welcome and share with you in congratulations to the country and to your army and navy for the successful issues of the last four months. I am sure there has never been a time in our history when patriotism has been more marked or more universal than it is today, and the same high purpose which characterized the conduct of the people in war will influence and control them in the settlement of peace."

At Dixon and Sterling, where brief stops

Plea for a "Handshake."

A young man at Dixon climbed upon the ledge of the platform just as the train was moving out, he clung to the railing, and, reaching out his hand, said: "Here, McKinley, give us a shake, please."

The President good naturedly grasped his hand with a warning to jump off before the train attained too great speed.

The largest crowd of the morning had gathered at Clinton, Ia., which was reached a little after 10 o'clock. Here Senator Allison, Congressman Curtis, and Governor Shaw and staff boarded the train.

President's Talk at Clinton.

After the cheering of the people had subsided President McKinley said:

"My Fellow-citizens: I have no fitting words to express my appreciation of this splendid welcome. We have gone from industrial depression to industrial activity. We have gone from labor seeking employment to employment seeking labor. We have an abundant and unquestionable currency, the world over, and we have an unsurpassed national credit, better than it has ever been before in our history.

"We have, too, a good national confidence, and we have the courage of destiny. We have much to be grateful for in the stirring events of the last few months. The army and navy of the United States have won not only our praise, but the admiration of the world.

"Our achievements on land and sea are without parallel in the world's history. During all these trying months the people of the United States have stood together as one man; North and South have been united as they have never before been united. People who think alike in a country like ours must act together. That is what we have been doing recently and we want to continue to act together until the fruits of our war shall be embodied in solemn and permanent settlements.

"We want no differences at home until we have settled our differences abroad; when that is all done we can have our little differences among ourselves. I am glad to be in the State of Iowa; I am glad to meet and be greeted by your representatives in Congress and by your honored Governor; and I need not tell you how honored I am to meet my old friend, your distinguished Senator."

The stop at Mount Vernon, the seat of Cornell University, was so brief that the President had only time to say: "I am glad to meet you all."

The tumultuous cheering was indication enough that the crowd was equally glad to meet their Chief Magistrate.

As Mr. McKinley entered his car he remarked to Senator Allison: "That is the best speech I have made yet."

The gathering of people at Cedar Rapids broke the day's record for numbers and enthusiasm.

WARM WELCOME TO GEN. MILES.

Army and Navy Special Gets a Full Share of the Plaudits Along the Line.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Major General Nelson A. Miles in crossing Illinois and Iowa today has rolled up a boom from the Tolleston marshes in Indiana to Council Bluffs. He has been shouted at to come out of his private car, and cheered and hurrahed when he showed his head, and in return he has sprinkled the Chicago and Northwestern right of way with brief speeches.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, with his purple skirts, and Chin Pom Ye, the Corean Minister, with his fly-trap hat, have had to stand in the back row till General Miles presented himself and had been inspected by the crowds that met the diplomatic special to Omaha. When there were any cheers left over from General Miles they were given to the diplomats.

President McKinley had passed along the road only a few hours before and had been cheered and hurrahed, but the crowds did not go away from the station when his train left. They stood on the tracks and trampled on the depot flower beds, looking for the smoke from General Miles' train, and although the train was hours late they waited till it came.

General Miles tried to get shaved, and Wu Ting Fang, the most gorgeous member of the diplomatic corps, was hustled out on the platform at Dewitt to make a speech in his place.

Wu Ting Fang got as far as "I am glad," but the crowd applauded him down and shouted for General Miles, till the latter had to lift his head out of the barber's chair so the crowd could see him, while Wu Ting Fang retired, abashed.

At Cedar Rapids 5,000 people, a Reception committee, and a band surrounded the train, captured General Miles, and marched him to a decorated stand, where he made another speech.

The commander had behind him a retinue consisting of one United States Senator, the Chief of the Signal Corps, and a half-dozen foreign diplomats.

Señor Quesada, the Chargé of the Cuban Junta, was cheered and halloed, and so were Senator Thurston and Brigadier General Greeley, but the crowd shouted the loudest over General Miles, though he wore neither his sword nor a uniform. General Miles' private car was coupled to the rear of the train when the crowds would have the least trouble seeing him. The crowds at every station swarmed over the rear platform and shook the General's hands, and when they could not reach his hands his coattails.

The special train on which General Miles traveled was delayed over two hours by a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio road near Newark, O. Instead of reaching Chicago at 7:30 o'clock, it did not arrive till 9:30, and it was a half hour later before the train was transferred to the Chicago and Northwestern tracks at Wood street. By this time the special train bearing President McKinley and his party, which came over the Pennsylvania, had been bowling west towards Omaha almost two hours.

The largest crowd met the train at Cedar Rapids, where President McKinley had spoken two hours before. Major General Miles, Senator Thurston, Señor Quesada, and Brigadier General Greely all made speeches.

General Miles in Uniform.

At Marshalltown there were several thousand enthusiasts gathered on the platform. Fifty feet from the train a speaker's stand had been erected and gayly decorated with flags. By this time General Miles had apparently recognized the magnitude of the reception that was being given him, as he appeared in the full undress uniform of the Major General commanding the army.

He looked every inch a soldier, as he always does.

General Miles passed through a narrow lane in a solid mass of people, the way being kept clear by veterans armed with muskets. During his speech, General Miles said:

"I fully believe that this government will keep to itself all it won by war, and I think the people will be satisfied.

This declaration for territorial expansion was received with a great shout of applause, demonstrating fully the sentiment of the people of Iowa on the subject.

Senator Thurston received a round of applause for declaring that Iowa had corn enough, boys enough, and beautiful women enough to influence the destinies of the nation.

When the party arrived at the train after a five minute stop, the Corean Minister was introduced to the crowd as the representative of a far off empire, and his bright faced little son was presented as a pupil in the public schools of America, a proof of Oriental progressiveness, which caught the crowd at once.

At Amos and Tama, the twin homes of the Secretary of Agriculture, there were large crowds, but no speeches. By the time Boone was reached it was dark and the crowd raged up and down the platform looking at the curtained windows of the Generals' car and shaking hands with the Chinese Minister's boy, who talks English, even to the slang, as he frequently referred to the "rubber necks."

At Boone General Greely, the arctic explorer, met on the platform one of the local oldest inhabitants, who announced to the distinguished traveler that he had "lived in Boone twenty-nine years and seen the town grow from almost nothing." He was somewhat jolted from his position when the General calmly remarked: "Yes, I remember Boone well; I was here thirty-one years ago."

M'KINLEY'S TRAIN IN CHICAGO.

Presidential Party Passes Through Outskirts En Route to Omaha Exposition.

President McKinley and several members of his Cabinet, accompanied by their wives and families, passed through Chicago on a special train, en route for Omaha, early yesterday morning. Closely following the Presidential train was another carrying a much larger party, and one scarcely less distinguished.

The second train bore General Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General of the United States army, a host of Generals and Admirals and other who have helped make history during the last few months, and the diplomatic corps.

The Presidential train rolled quietly into the Western avenue yards at 6:45, and was switched to Ashland avenue and to the Northwestern tracks.

Chairman Truax of the Peace Jubilee committee and prominent officials of the Northwestern road boarded the train and waited in the dining car for the President. Just as the train was pulling out from the yards the President entered the dining car and greeted his visitors. Chairman Truax, on behalf of the people of Chicago, presented President McKinley with an elaborately engrossed invitation to attend the peace jubilee. The affair was entirely informal, and the invitation was promptly accepted.

Chairman Truax accompanied the train to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and last night telegraphed from there that he had completed all arrangements with President McKinley, and would return home this morning.

On the Presidential train were Secretaries Bliss and Wilson, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Private Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, Captain Lafayette McWilliams, W. N. Babcock, Chief of Transportation for the Transmississippi Exposition, and Mrs. Babcock.

The original program also embraced Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Gage, Mrs. Gage, Secretary Alger, Mrs. Alger, Postmaster General Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Wilson, and Mrs. McWilliams, but most of the latter will meet the President at Omaha.

Traveling in the private car with President McKinley are his nephew, James McKinley, and William Goodman, a relative of Mrs. McKinley.

Two hours after the Presidential train had steamed passed the city's limits, the train bearing the army and navy officers pulled into the Northwestern yards. General Miles was the first to alight from the train, and was quickly joined by a motley crowd of Generals, Admirals, Senators, and Oriental and European diplomats.

It was nearly noon before the train finally pulled out of the yards, and it was only after a run of nearly 300 yards that General Miles succeeded in getting aboard. He had wandered too far down the tracks and did not hear the warning cry of "all aboard," and did not discover that the train was in motion until it was well under way.

The veteran commander struck a lively sprint and caught the last car just at the moment when every one who witnessed the race had given up hope.

ARMY OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED.

War Department Makes Public a Long List of Military Changes.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—The following assignments of general officers are announced by the War department:

First Corps—Major General J. H. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, Macon, Ga.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Corps—Major General J. C. Bates, U. S. Volunteers, Macon, Ga.
First Brigade—Brigadier General S. Snyder, Atlanta, Ga.
Second Brigade—Brigadier General J. A. Wiley, Macon, Ga.
Third Brigade—Brigadier General J. N. Andrews, Macon, Ga.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Corps—Major General W. Ludlow, Columbus, Ga.
First Brigade—Brigadier General W. J. McKee, Columbus, Ga.
Second Brigade—Brigadier General J. P. Sanger, Americus, Ga.
Third Brigade—Brigadier General C. E. Compton, Albany, Ga.
Second Corps—Major General W. M. Graham, U. S. Volunteers, Augusta, Ga.
First Division—Major General S. B. M. Young, Augusta, Ga.
First Brigade—Brigadier General J. C. McKibbin, Augusta, Ga.
Second Brigade—Brigadier General A. Ames, Summerville, Ga.
Third Brigade—Brigadier General J. P. S. Gobin, Augusta, Ga.
Second Division—Brigadier General G. W. Davis, Greenville, S. C.
First Brigade—_____ Greenville, S. C.
Second Brigade—Brigadier General J. R. Lincoln, Spartanburg, S. C.
Third Brigade—Brigadier General J. Kline, Columbia, S. C.
Third Division—Brigadier General G. M. Randall, Athens, Ga.
First Brigade—Brigadier General W. C. Oates, Athens, Ga.
Second Brigade—Brigadier General N. Cole, Athens, Ga.
Fourth Corps—Major General J. Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala.
First Division—Major General A. R. Chaffee, Huntsville, Ala.
First Brigade—General R. H. Hall, Huntsville, Ala.
Second Brigade—Brigadier General R. Comba, Huntsville, Ala.
Second Division—Brigadier General R. T. Frank, Anniston, Ala.
First Brigade—Brigadier General G. S. Carpenter, Anniston, Ala.
Second Brigade—Brigadier General L. W. Colby, Anniston, Ala.

Dell Says He Didn't Elope.

H. S. Dell, the Chicago orchestra leader, declared last night at Pusey's dance hall, Seventy-fifth street and Drexel avenue, that he did not elope from Petoskey, Mich., with Edith M. Stafford, now Mrs. Fred Guyett, and that he did not seek to marry her. "We were good friends and saw much of each other," Mr. Dell said, "and that is all there is to it."

$14.75 to Omaha.

Tuesdays and Fridays round trip tickets, good fifteen days, via the Northwestern Line. City ticket office 212 Clark street.

MAYOR IS WITH KIPLEY.

HARRISON DECLARES HIM THE BEST CHICAGO CHIEF SINCE DOYLE.

City Executive Emphatically Denies Reports That the Superintendent of Police Is to Step Out—President Lindblom Threatens to Expose More Civil Service Irregularities—Lieutenant Perry Suspended Pending a Trial Board Hearing.

Mayor Harrison took pains yesterday to deny a story that Superintendent of Police Kipley had resigned or would be removed. Then he went into an extended eulogy of Kipley and the Police department under his management, and declared the one was a model officer and the other a model force.

"Joseph Kipley is the best Superintendent of Police who has held the office since Austin Doyle's time," said the Mayor.

Then the Mayor added: "Mike Brennan was a good Superintendent and there have been others."

When told of the story that Kipley was to be removed, the Mayor asked:

"What could have started that yarn?" and was told it probably grew out of the fact that it had been widely claimed by friends of the Mayor that he had decided to usurp the functions of the Superintendent of Police and take practical charge of the department himself.

"That story is entirely false," said the Mayor. "I have not undertaken any of Superintendent Kipley's functions, nor do I intend to. He is just as much the head of the police force as he ever was, and I am not taking any more hand in the conduct of the force than I ever did. That story is entirely without foundation."

Mayor on Blackmailers.

It was then suggested to the Mayor that the fact he had during the day declared that many members of the force were blackmailers might have given rise to the report that Kipley was to be superseded.

"I never said that blackmailing was prevalent on the force," replied the Mayor. "The matter in question came up this morning when some citizens called on me, asking the reinstatement of Sergeant Horwitsch of the Maxwell Street Station, who had been discharged on the charge of blackmailing an unfortunate woman. I told the delegation I had heard the Horwitsch and the woman, and preferred to believe the woman, and certainly would not reinstate a man accused of such charges when I was trying to get all the blackmailers off the force. I did not say the force was largely composed of blackmailers, but I wanted to find and discharge whatever blackmailers there were."

This determination of the Mayor to stand by the actions of Superintendent Kipley and the police force came as surprise to many of Mr. Harrison's political friends and advisers, who have for some time been trying to dissociate the Police department from the remainder of the city administration, and throw all of its shortcomings on the shoulders of Superintendent Kipley, while holding the Mayor was not to blame for them. These advisers have declared plainly that the Police department, as at present conducted, is too heavy a load for any candidate for re-election to carry, and consequently started the cry that it was Kipley who was to blame, and the Mayor would see to it matters were better conducted in the future. But the Mayor himself yesterday knocked out this theory by giving the Police department a clean bill of health, and declaring he was perfectly satisfied with it.

Hill and Hickey Cases.

Ever since the grand jury called public attention to the failure of the police to do its duty in the John Hill case, and the same police resolutely refused to make any attempts to discover the mystery of little Jennie Hickey's death, it has been recognized among politicians that the public official who even apologized for such a department was inviting popular disapproval, and consequently Mayor Harrison's open approval of the department set his friends wondering why he so thoroughly identified himself with what is generally recognized as the worst police administration ever known in the history of Chicago.

President Lindblom of the Civil Service commission added to the troubles around the City Hall by announcing that the disclosures of the day before as to the manner in which his colleagues had held a star chamber examination for laborers during his absence in Europe was not the only irregularity he had discovered since his return, and he would have some even worse charges to make in a few days.

"I have an appointment with the Mayor for tomorrow, when we will talk the matter over, and until then I do not desire to say anything. It is also nothing but fair that I should give my colleagues a chance to explain and perhaps correct these matters before any publication is made of them. I do not, however, intend to hide any of them.

"Things in this office have not been run straight, and unless the irregularities are corrected there will be serious trouble. I do not intend to remain silent much longer and see the law violated with impunity. I intend to call a halt."

Perry Is Suspended.

Another police worry is involved in the case of Lieutenant George Perry, who was suspended yesterday pending a trial board investigation of his conduct in connection with the Dr. Fordham robbery story. Chief Kipley has filed a complaint against the officer and the case will come up for hearing next Tuesday. President Lindblom is taking an interest in this Perry case. He announced that he would attend the investigation and see that no effort is made to whitewash the officer.

The Police Pension board has reconsidered its action of a month ago and has increased the pension of the widow of Inspector Michael J. Schaack from $1,125 to $1,400 a year. Pensions were also voted the widows of the following: Patrolman August Bishop, $41.66 a month; Patrolman Bernard A. Kuebler, $41.66 a month.

Mayor Harrison has announced that he will veto the order passed by the Council on Monday night appropriating $50,000 to clean the streets and alleys of the city.

EDWARD C. SWEET DIES WHILE BEING TREATED BY FAITH-HEALER DAY.

Real Estate Agent Suffering from Injuries Sustained in a Wreck Expires at 200 Oakwood Boulevard—Inquest to Be Held Today.

Edward C. Sweet, a real estate agent, died yesterday while under the treatment of William E. Day, a faith healer, at 200 Oakwood boulevard. For two weeks Mr. Sweet had been attended by Day, who was endeavoring to cure him of injuries received in a railroad wreck six years ago. An inquest will be held today.

SPANIARDS QUIT MANZANILLO.

Colonel Ray Is Now in Control and the Stars and Stripes Wave Over the City.

Manzanillo, Oct. 11.—The Spaniards, who have been garrisoning Manzanillo, sailed yesterday for Cienfuegos.

Colonel Ray, the American commander, paid a final visit to the Spanish commander, Colonel Parron, and wished the Spaniard bon voyage. The American troops then marched to the public square, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and proceeded to the custom-house, where a similar ceremony was performed. Our soldiers then repaired to the postoffice and hoisted the American ensign there.

Acting upon instructions received from Havana, the civil government of Manzanillo was turned over to the Americans by the Spanish officials under protest.

FOR SICK HEADACHE

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It removes the cause by stimulating the action of the stomach, promoting digestion and quieting the nerves.

MAY ABANDON GRAND MARCH.

Jubilee Ball Managers Propose Change Out of Respect to President.

PLAN FOR HIS ENTRANCE.

Private Reviewing Stands at the Postoffice Cause Criticism of Officials.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS MADE.

The peace jubilee ball probably will not be opened with a grand march as a matter of respect to President McKinley, because of the recent affliction in his family. Mrs. Potter Palmer explained to the managing committee yesterday that there were good reasons why the march should be abandoned. The Executive board, she said, had decided it could not ask the President to lead. The main object of the march, she explained, had been to identify the President with the function. Mrs. Palmer suggested that due honor could be shown the President by placing him in one of the boxes, where the guests could be introduced and from which he could watch the ball.

The moment at which the President will enter the ballroom has not been fixed. But announcement of the time will be made public some time before the day of the ball. Mrs. Palmer outlined a program for his entrance. It contemplates an official and military procession of foreign diplomats, army and navy commanders, high government officials, and, finally, the President, with a military escort. They will assemble under the stage arch and there be welcomed by the Reception and Managing committees.

The Managing committee held a short session at the Auditorium hotel. Mrs. Palmer presided. Mr. Palmer announced that Mr. Arthur Caton had again telegraphed, this time that it would be impossible for him to be here tomorrow to act as auctioneer of the box sale. He said that Joseph R. Wilkins, secretary of the Stock Exchange, had consented to take his place. Pledges in advance of the sale to take boxes at $150 have been secured from Potter Palmer, Charles Fargo, C. H. McCormick, P. D. Armour, Martin Ryerson, Charles L. Hutchinson, Joseph Medill, Marshall Field, and Mrs. Otto H. Mallz. There will be 200 choice seats between the tunnels for sale at $5 and upwards. Mrs. Palmer explained that every dollar received will go into the fund for the relief of soldiers and soldiers' families. Ball tickets are in such demand that the invitation list has been greatly enlarged.

Speakers Promised on Friday.

The Committee on Invitations and Speakers persistently declines to make public the list of speakers. This has given rise to rumors that enough acceptances have not been received to supply all the mass-meetings. Ex-President Harrison, ex-President Cleveland, Speaker Reed, Senator Lodge, Senator Hoar, General Gordon, and others have written they cannot come. The committee met at 4:30 p. m. in the rooms of the Fine Arts Building and Chairman Harper announced that the list would be complete by Friday. Seven places were selected for holding the public meetings. They are the Auditorium, Central Music Hall, Studebaker Hall, the Columbia Theater, the First Regiment Armory, the Second Regiment Armory, and North Side Turner Hall. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, will be one of the speakers.

Trouble Over Private Stands.

Grand stands from which to review the parade are being erected by a firm of contractors on the government Postoffice, and the jubilee people are being criticised. This firm is selling seats, and it is said pocketing the proceeds.

Complaint is made that the Jubilee Finance committee is responsible for having made a deal that will enrich the Falkenau Construction company. B. J. Rosenthal, chairman of the committee, said the privilege had been farmed out, because the committee did not wish to assume the risk.

"If an accident should occur," he continued, "resulting in people getting injured, they would ask us for damages. Collectively and individually we would be held responsible."

The privilege was given in consideration of 1,000 seats for the several committees and their friends. The strongest protests are against private parties using government property for personal gain. It is said that seats are selling for $4 apiece.

Louis Falkenau of the Falkenau Construction company was surprised that there was any criticism over the agreement.

"The Jubilee committee," he said, "obtained a permit from H. I. Cobb, the architect and custodian of the Postoffice Building, for the erection of the stands. We got our permit from the city. Of course, we obtained the consent of McArthur Bros. and Pierce & Co., who are the contractors for the foundation and the superstructure of the Postoffice. We are simply in the position of contractors who have taken hold of a contract which the jubilee officials considered too much of a speculation to tackle. We stand to win or lose. We shall be well pleased if we make $1,500 out of the transaction. The Jackson boulevard stand will accommodate not more than 4,000 people, and will cost $6,000. We are not sure if we shall build the stand on Adams street. We hesitated a long while before deciding to build either stand. The contract is not worthy of comment."

Democrats Will Not Lead.

All differences between Grand Marshal Stockton and General McNulta as to what position shall be given the County Democracy have been settled in the Grand Marshal's favor. The Democratic Marching club will not lead the third division, but will come in behind the Knights of Pythias. It has been decided that the First Regiment Veteran Corps will have the right of the line for the third division. General Stockton gave a partial outline of the makeup of the parade, and General McNulta's committee announced the escort to President McKinley. It will consist of forty-eight naval reserves in front of the carriage, forty-eight infantry veterans of '98 behind the carriage, thirty-six G. A. R. veterans and twelve ex-Confederates on the right, twenty-four junior members of the Loyal legion and twenty-four Sons of Veterans on the left. An officer from either the First or Seventh Regiment will command the infantry rear guard, Major E. A. Blodgett the G. A. R., and ex-Confederate veterans, W. P. Hapner the Loyal legion, and Colonel Church the Sons of Veterans.

At the meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs in the Sherman House during the evening it was estimated that 15,000 wheelmen would be in line in the bicycle parade. It was agreed by the various clubs that the women cyclists should be placed in front of the different delegations in the parade. A committee, consisting of J. H. McCabe, E. S. Caywood, and Clifford Nathan, was appointed to see Commissioner of Public Works McGann, and ask him to have cinders spread on the various railroad crossings to avoid accidents. The West Side clubs will have the first position, the North Side second, and the South Side third.

Appeal for More Funds.

The Finance committee makes the following appeal for more funds:

Chicago, Oct. 11.—To the Citizens of Chicago: The dates of the national peace jubilee are almost here—less than one week intervening—when Chicago will welcome and entertain the President of the United States and his Cabinet and a host of other distinguished guests from all States of the union, as well as many official representatives of foreign countries. The expenses for the great demonstration are necessarily large, and while many patriotic citizens have contributed liberally there are many who, owing to lack of time to thoroughly canvass the city, have not been invited to financially assist in conducting this great demonstration to a successful termination. To all, therefore, who have not given, the Finance committee makes this final appeal through the public press to forward contributions without delay, with the assurance that the profits of all functions of the jubilee are to be devoted entirely for the benefit of the families of heroic men who by their valor and self-sacrifice on land and sea have opened the gates of freedom and progress to 40,000,000 human beings, made our country the admiration of other nations, and the national peace jubilee possible.

Please send checks payable to Elbridge G. Keith, Treasurer, or to Benjamin J. Rosenthal, chairman, 836 Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

The appeal was signed by the following:

B. J. Rosenthal, E. G. Keith, B. L. Smith, H. N. Higin botham, C. L. Hutchinson, J. Mitchell, son, J. H. Eckels.

FIFTH MAY NOT TAKE PART.

Culver's Men Do Not Look with Favor Upon a Jubilee Parade in Chicago.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The question of taking a vote on the proposition of participating in the peace jubilee exercises in Chicago on Wednesday was a paramount topic among the men of the Fifth Illinois today. The consensus of opinion seemed to be against the proposition, and as Colonel Culver has said that he would leave the decision to a vote of his command, it is hardly probable that the Fifth will be seen in the big parade.

FRENCH COMMENT ON FASHODA

Paris Newspapers Resent British Claims, but Express a Hope for a Peaceful Settlement.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The Gaulois today, referring to the publication of the Fashoda Blue Book by the British Foreign office, expresses confidence in a satisfactory settlement of the matter.

On the other hand, the Jour says the situation appears most serious. It adds:

"The language of the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cromer, and the Sirdar removes the last illusions of the most optimistic."

The Journal de Paris affirms that the documents made public in the Blue Book do not establish the right of Great Britain to the region which France occupies.

Justice expresses the opinion that Great Britain instead of facilitating the negotiations, evidently aims at forcing the situation.

The Libre Parole says: "Great Britain has suddenly unmasked her batteries, doubtless after an understanding with her good friends, the Dreyfusards. She evidently deems the movement will strike what she supposes to be a decisive blow. The precipitate publication of the documents was an act of rudeness and menace."

The Eclair remarks: "We have always protested against Great Britain's idea that the whole basin of the Nile was included in Egyptian or British influence. Effective occupation alone confers the right of possession. The right is on our side, and we hope our diplomatists will compel respect for it."

First Illinois Man Dead.

Herbert Kroinger, a member of Company D, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital of typhoid fever. His father is on the way here from the family home in Privoli, Ill., to take the body there for burial. He will arrive some time today.

GET FLESH.

Get Strength, Vigor, Clear Complexion and Good Digestion, Not by Patent Medicine, but in Nature's Own Way.

Any honest physician will tell you that there is but one way to get increased flesh, all the patent medicines and cod liver oils to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nature has but one way to increase flesh, strength and vigor, mind and body, and that is through the stomach, by wholesome food, well digested. There is no reason or common sense in other method whatever.

People are thin, run down, nervous, pale, and shaky in their nerves simply because their stomachs are weak.

They may not think they have dyspepsia, but the fact remains that they do not eat enough food, or what they eat is not quickly and properly digested, as it should be.

Dr. Harlandson says the reason is because the stomach lacks certain digestive acids and peptones, and deficient secretion of gastric juice.

Nature's remedy in such cases is to supply what the weak stomach lacks. There are several good preparations which will do this, but none so handily as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which are designed especially for all stomach troubles, and which cure all digestive weakness on the common sense plan of furnishing the digestive principles which the stomach lacks.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give perfect digestion. First effect is to increase the appetite and increased vigor, added flesh, pure blood and strength of nerve and muscle is the perfectly natural result.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest tonic known and will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. May be found at druggists at 50 cents for full sized package or direct by mail from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

BOOK on stomach troubles sent free to any person addressing the STUART CO., Marshall, Mich.

manufacturers of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Every form of stomach weakness cured by this wonderful new discovery.

HATS

Fall Style Hats $3 and $4.00.
YOUMANS' Celebrated Hats.
A. BISHOP & CO.
Only Address,
156 STATE-ST.
No Branch Store.

PEPSALT

Cures and prevents indigestion. It is the best table salt into every grain of which has been incorporated digestive substance natural to the stomach. For sale by

A. B. MUSSELWHITE, 86 S. Clark-st., 93 E. Van Buren-st., 4329 State-st.
DALE & SEMPLE, Clark and Madison.
Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK.

We are too particular about our Rogers, Peet & Co. clothes reputation to take any chances with poor hats.

We declare our Derbys and Fedoras at $3.50 as good in style and quality as many hatters ask $5 for.

If you don't find it so here's your money back; you're safe any way.

Neckwear, Underwear, Shirts, Furnishings galore here; your wants fully anticipated in variety, quality, and prices.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

Justin McCarthy

Is an eminent politician and author of the nobler type. He is undeniably a man of strong principles and convictions who has made the historic evolution of modern statesmanship his lifelong study. His history of our own times ranks him in the forefront of historiographers. His pre-eminence and the respect in which he is held by all parties is distinctly due to his steady persistency in one line and of thought and action—even as the pre-eminence of the Foreman Shoe Co. is likewise due to its continual persistence and study of Shoe construction.

Their $5.00 shoe creations are unmatchable for beauty, workmanship and comfort.

They also offer a Ventilated Shoe, specially built on hygienic principles, to keep the feet cool in hot weather and warm in cold weather and dry in wet weather. These Ventilated Shoes, approved by the highest medical authorities, are made of the finest leathers and in the very latest styles. They are just the thing for Fall and Winter wear.

This firm has two great State street stores. One is located at 149 and 151 State street and the other on the north west corner of State and Madison streets. Foreman makes the fashions in shoes—ask dressers.

The Governor of Mississippi

is afraid of catching yellow fever.

OLD UNDEROOF RYE

by its superior quality has caught the popular approval.

Old, Pure, Rare, Rich in Flavor

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of

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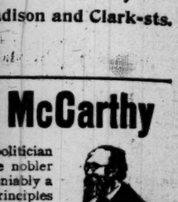

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NSLOW'S
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E CENTS A BOTTLE.

OPENS COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

Senator Mason Speaks to a Big Crowd of Republicans at the Auditorium.

TALKS OF WAR'S RESULTS

Audience That Fills the House to the Last Seat Cheers the Speakers.

BELKNAP IS ALSO HEARD.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TONIGHT.

Fifth Ward—Metropole Hall, Thirty-first and Fifth avenue, 8 p. m. Speakers: Congressman Hugh R. Belknap, P. H. O'Donnell, C. B. Anderson, Dr. E. P. Noel, D. J. May, Albert E. Ebert, and A. J. Kettering.

Eighth Ward—At headquarters, 322 West Fourteenth street, at 8 p. m. Speakers: William J. Cooke, N. T. Brenner, John A. Cooke, Samuef Streletzki, and J. Weisenpeck.

Tenth Ward—Republican headquarters, 629 Ogden avenue, 8 p. m.

Twelfth Ward—Republican headquarters, Madison and Hoyne avenue. Speakers: Congressman D. W. Mills, J. R. Newcome, E. Banning, F. D. Meacham, and J. R. Burres.

Eighteenth Ward—278-80 West Madison street, at 8 p. m. Speakers: Congressman George E. White, Senator E. J. Dwyer, C. M. Moore, J. W. Phillips, and Leonard Goodwin.

Twenty-second Ward—Kadish's Hall, 541-3 Wells street, 8 p. m. Speakers: George L. Douglass, J. H. Davison, and Congressman H. S. Boutell.

Twenty-ninth Ward—Graper's Hall, 3956 State street, 8 p. m. Speakers: Leonard Goodwin, G. L. Douglass, C. S. Deneen, and T. Healy.

Thirty-first Ward—Tent, Seventy-second and Center avenue, 8 p. m. Speakers: O. T. Bright, W. H. Tatge, S. L. Lowenthal, Fred Hill, M. Mayhew, and Senator McCloud.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS TONIGHT.

Fourth Ward—Democratic clubhouse, 3349 Indiana avenue.

Forrester's Hall—6512 Cottage Grove avenue.

Democratic headquarters—6003 South Halsted.

Liberty Hall—Chicago and Hamlin avenues.

Curtiss Hall—Congress and Halsted.

German headquarters—1067 Milwaukee avenue.

Democratic headquarters—920 West Twenty-first street.

German headquarters—28, 88 La Salle street.

Brettman's Hall—Armitage avenue and Mozart street.

Democratic headquarters—4798 North Clark street.

Senator William E. Mason went a step further in his attitude toward the idea of national expansion when, at the opening of the Cook County campaign by the Republicans at the Auditorium last night, he said: "In my opinion the Spanish flag never will be permitted to go back to territory from which it has been driven."

The meeting was one of the largest political gatherings ever held in Cook County outside of a Presidential campaign and one which will compare favorably with any one held then. The big hall was filled to its capacity of 5,000, while at the Democratic meeting of Sept. 24 there were many vacant seats below and the upper gallery was not opened.

The meeting was as enthusiastic as it was large. It cheered Congressman Belknap, the first speaker, and went wild over Senator Mason, who followed. When it did not have oratory to applaud it cheered the music, of which there was an abundance, all of the patriotic kind. The wardheeler was absent, the big audience being made up of representative men and women of the city.

When Senator Mason said that in his opinion the Spanish flag will never be permitted to go back to territory from which it has been driven the audience cheered him to the echo.

John A. Cooke, chairman of the Committee on Speakers of the County committee, called the meeting to order and introduced Noble P. Judah as chairman. Mr. Judah said he only wished to call attention to the importance of the local campaign and the necessity of electing the county ticket for the one reason, if no other, that this fall the officers who are to put into effect the new revenue law, providing for a new system of taxation for Cook County, are to be elected. "And the Republican candidates for the offices of Assessors and Board of Review," said Mr. Judah, "are all men of excellent character, while the same cannot be said of their Democratic opponents."

Speech of Congressman Belknap.

Mr. Judah then introduced Congressman Belknap of the Third District, who was warmly received, and made an eloquent speech. He argued the necessity of upholding the hands of President McKinley in arranging terms of peace by giving him a Republican Congress, and spoke of the position of the party on the issues of the tariff, the money question, and the Nicaraguan Canal. He was loudly applauded when, in concluding his speech, he said:

"As a result of the deeds of our gallant soldiers Cuba is free, Porto Rico is ours, and we have the respect and regard of the people of other lands. Now, as to the islands in the western sea. In the history of the republic, whenever the question of expansion has been before the people, many men of splendid intellect have opposed the step. But in each instance when we have added territory to our domain experience has proven the wisdom of the act. As to the Philippine Islands and their people, I would not leave them to themselves to suffer the trials of internal civil strife; I would not leave them to the cruel rule of Spain; I would not leave them to be gambled for by monarchs from across the sea in the horrid game of war. I would not give them to any King, but in the interests of our trade and commerce, in the interests of humanity, and in the interests of civilization I would keep them under the protecting fold of the American flag and thus make every man upon them a King himself."

Senator Mason, in opening his address, said: "I want to speak of the war." At once the cheers arose, and when he was permitted the Senator continued:

"There is a disposition on the part of our Democratic friends to try and make it appear there is a difference in Republican ranks as to what we are to do with our rabbit, now we have got it; whether we are to have it broiled or fried. But no such difference exists. Although individual opinions may be held, there is a willingness on all hands to trust to the wisdom and patriotism we know President McKinley will show in the matter. In my opinion the Spanish flag will never be permitted to go back to territory from which it has been driven.

Declares Issues Are National.

"On the 24th of last month, in the Auditorium, the Democratic party formally opened its campaign. Ex-Governor Altgeld and Mayor Harrison made the principal addresses, and I am here tonight to make respectful reply thereto. I am not here to abuse any one. Our fathers fought for the liberty of a nation, as our sons have just fought for the liberty of a continent, and it would be small indeed of me should I attempt to deny my neighbor his own beliefs or his right to vote as he pleases. I intend to discuss national issues more particularly than others, for this is really a national election, for the men who are now candidates for the Legislature are the men who will soon be called on to select a successor for Shelby M. Cullom in the United States Senate. Aside from this, Congressmen are to be elected, and this can safely be called a national election.

"A defeat in Illinois for protection and sound money will be a backward step in civilization. It will, in my opinion, be a threat to the business and financial interests of the people. Capital will again hesitate before embarking on a new enterprise, and the effect on business will be almost if not quite as bad as a defeat in the election of the President of the United States. Indeed, I personally know of several enterprises on foot which will be delayed and possibly defeated entirely if the electors of Illinois say at the polls that they intend to experiment with the finances of the government and go back again to that tariff reform which for four years gave us a daily deficiency in times of peace.

"Is it fair for Mr. Altgeld to complain that we have not yet secured the prosperous times we had under President Harrison, when President McKinley and the Republican Congress have had less than two years to retrieve the blunders of four years of Democratic government and to reestablish the shaken and shattered confidence of the people? The people alone were not the sufferers, the government also suffered under the Democratic administration, and $400,000,000 will not pay the principal and interest of that four years' free trade debt.

"The market reports show that since the election of President McKinley there has been a gradual increase in the prices of the products of the farm. Bradstreet's and Dun's reports show advanced prices from July, 1896, to July, 1898, in nearly everything that is produced by the farmer.

"It has been charged by the Democrats that the last Republican measure, known as the Dingley bill, has not produced sufficient revenue to run the government. The bill has been in effect about a year, and, notwithstanding increased importations under the old law, the Dingley bill has produced more than $40,000,000 in excess of the corresponding months under the Wilson bill.

"Wherever the doctrine of protection has prevailed it has increased the demand for labor in this country, and when the working man is busy and well paid prosperity is at hand. Wherever free trade or tariff for revenue only has been the prevailing doctrine it has encouraged the importation of foreign goods to the detriment of the American manufacturer and laborer.

"May I be permitted to call attention to the commercial failures as shown by Dun's Review? President Cleveland was elected in 1892 on the tariff for revenue platform. The commercial failures were many, and the liabilities of these failures for the first six months of 1893, as reported in Dun's Review, were over $108,000,000. President McKinley was elected on the protection platform in 1896, and in the first six months of the year 1897 the total liabilities was $91,000,000, and the total amount of failures the first six months of this year was $87,000,000. Is not this strong evidence that we have turned the corner and are on our way back to the days of prosperity?

"In the campaign of 1892 and in the campaign of 1896 many mortgages on Western farms were quoted as evidence against the Republican party. Recent reports show that, while the farm mortgages were increased in Nebraska a million and a half in 1896, they were decreased by nearly $5,000,000 in 1897.

Growth of Gold Imports.

"Never before in the history of the United States have we imported such a large amount of gold from abroad—which is after all the best test of prosperity—as we have under the present administration. Under the Cleveland administrations we exported more gold than we imported, which tells a story of itself.

"It has been charged by the Democrats that our protective tariff system is injurious to our export trade. I call for proof of this. Not only have we not injured our export trade, but we have continued to sell to foreign markets as much as we did under the Wilson law and about $500,000 a day more in addition. American manufacturers increased their export business over $11,000,000 the first year under the Dingley law, and the total amount of manufactured and farm products exported for the year ending last June was greater than any in the history of the country.

"The proposition in Illinois today is that this great and splendid State go on record before the country and the world for either one or the other of two widely different systems of government. Once again the two great parties stand face to face, contending for their respective platforms.

"Surely it does not take a gigantic intellect to see how absolutely absurd the proposition of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is. You would not trade so with your neighbor. The law of self-respect and self-preservation demands that in the commercial world the government of the United States should stand like a rock, and say to all the nations of the world that no American citizen on American soil shall compete equally with the underpaid labor of Europe, and that no American citizen, be he millionaire or bootblack, shall be compelled to sell his labor to a European and take as his pay money which they decline to take back in exchange."

WHEELOCK GETS BAIRD'S PLACE

Will Serve as Election Commissioner Until After the Election—New Protest Against Humphrey.

Judge Carter yesterday appointed W. W. Wheelock a member of the Board of Election Commissioners, to succeed Commissioner Baird, resigned, and the appointment was accepted. It is understood, however, to be only a temporary arrangement to hold till after election, when Mr. Wheelock will retire and a permanent appointment be made.

The temporary appointment is necessary, as there are a number of things to be done by the board before election. Mr. Wheelock, who is at present attorney for the board, did not care to relinquish that place for the one of commissioner, and consequently it was arranged he should serve until the place could be permanently filled, when he would resume his old position.

John Humphrey's attempt to act as an election judge in an election in which he is a candidate has aroused lively protest all over the Seventh Senatorial District, and the fact that the candidate has no more regard for the fitness of things than to attempt such a trick, even if he did not intend to take any personal advantage of the position, has raised a storm about his ears.

Among "Honest John's" other offices he is President of the Town board of Orland and as such is a judge of election unless the County Commissioners exercise their prerogative of appointing some one else.

It has always been the custom when such a judge of election was a candidate for office, for the County board to designate, as it has the right, some one else to act at the election, it being recognized that it is hardly the proper thing for even a candidate with a better reputation for fairness than "Honest John" enjoys to be allowed to count the votes which are to determine whether he is elected or not.

No considerations of this character appealed to Humphrey, however, and he hung on to his place as judge of election in Orland until both Indepdendent Republicans and Democrats united in a demand that some one be named in his place. This the County board will probably now do.

"Coin" Harvey, whom Judge Goodrich calls the "receiver of the assets of the Democratic party, it having gone into bankruptcy," was showing in the following letter yesterday as evidence that his appeal for funds had not been entirely without fruit:

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 9.—Dear Sir: I inclose a pledge for monthly contributions to the cause of bimetallism until October, 1900, together with the installment for this month. I most cordially indorse the plan adopted by the committee and am confident it will result in the collection of a large fund for the circulation of bimetallic literature. Since our fight is in the interest of the "plain people," to use Lincoln's phrase, or the "common people," to borrow a Bible term, we must appeal to them for the means of carrying on the contest.

The financiers can contribute large sums to support the gold standard, because the monopoly of money gives them great pecuniary profit. Surely you can appeal with confidence to the millions who suffer from a rising dollar and falling prices.

Having brought freedom to Cuba, the American people can renew the struggle for the financial independence of the United States. Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Congressman Boutell made three speeches in as many different wards last night. His first address was delivered at State and Oak streets, the second at 122 Lincoln avenue, and the third before fully 700 voters at Phoenix Hall in Division street. An informal reception followed the latter event.

Congressional Nominations.

Connecticut—2d Dist., Rep.....Charles Russel
Connecticut—4th Dist., Dem.....C. P. Lyman
Massachusetts—9th Dist., Dem.....J. E. Fitzgerald
Massachusetts—10th Dist., Rep.....Wm. S. Greene
New York—31st Dist., Rep., James M. E. O'Grady

SULTAN REPLIES TO POWERS.

Says He Will Hold Three Fortified Places in Crete, Garrisoned to Protect Mohammedans.

London, Oct. 12.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says:

"The Sultan's reply to the note of the powers says that he will hold three fortified places in Crete with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mohammedans and to defend the Ottoman flag.

"Measures have been taken to begin the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island."

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

CONFERENCE IS FOR EXPANSION.

Rock River Methodists Urge United States to Guard the Philippines.

PRAISE FOR M'KINLEY.

Jennings Seminary at Aurora Is Given to the Deaconesses Society.

WHERE THE PREACHERS GO.

The Rock River Conference adjourned yesterday after adopting resolutions favoring a national policy of expansion, and praising the Christian character of President McKinley, and outlining its views on various other subjects.

Other business of importance was the presentation of the Jennings Seminary at Aurora to the Deanconesses' society, the reading of appointments for the ensuing year by Bishop Henry W. Warren, and the reading of committee reports.

Bishop Warren also announced that Studebaker Hall had been offered for the meeting of the conference of 1900.

Following is the resolution on expansion:

We rejoice that a wise Providence, through the incidents of war, has opened vast fields for the free and ready advancement of Protestant Christianity in the West Indies and the islands of the far East. It is our conviction that the United States should permit none of these islands to revert to Spanish rule, but should guarantee to all their inhabitants just and humane government, free educational and religious institutions, a free press, an open Bible, and a protected pulpit until they are capable of self-government. Thus will the United States maintain its integrity and secure the praise of all as a nation that drew the sword for the weal of others and not for selfish acquisition of territory.

Pastoral Changes Numerous.

Pastoral changes were, as usual, more numerous than was anticipated and necessarily there were cases of dissatisfaction on the part of both pastors and their charges.

Dr. W. H. Burns, former Presiding Elder, remains at Oak Park in spite of the protest of John Farson and others.

The Wisconsin conference Presiding Elders succeeded in detaching the Rev. Ray C. Harker for Appleton, Wis., but the exchange was on the basis of two for one, the Rev. William Forkel going with Mr. Harker. The Rev. J. R. Creighton does not succeed Mr. Harker at South Chicago, but was assigned to Prophetstown, in the Freeport district.

The Rev. A. M. White succeeds the Rev. M. W. Satterfield at Austin and Mr. Satterfield succeeds Dr. M. M. Parkhurst, who goes on the lecture platform. The Rev. O. H. Cessna of Dixon goes to Wesley, the Rev. J. A. Matlack goes to South Chicago, and the Rev. E. C. Arnold follows the Rev. J. D. Leek at Batavia. The Rev. F. F. Farmiloe of Winnebago Street, Rockford, goes to Grace Church, Elgin, while the Rev. J. D. Leek goes to Dixon.

Former Chaplain F. C. Eruner of Paulina Street is sent to Milledgeville, N. H. The Rev. Nathan Axtell is succeeded at St. Paul's by the Rev. J. L. Walker, and the Rev. J. C. Culver at St. John's by the Rev. S. H. Wirsching. The Rev. G. K. Flack stays at Wabash Avenue.

At Rogers Park the Rev. A. C. Abel succeeds the Rev. D. J. Holmes, and the Rev. R. A. Morley shifts from Augusta Street to Moreland.

Decrease in Membership.

The statistical reports for the conference show a sensational decrease in membership and in some collections. The conference has always counted upon a considerable increase from year to year.

F. F. Farmiloe, statistical secretary, thought the decrease in membership was due to the pruning of the church rolls. He also explained that the effort to push the missionary collections had caused a falling off in other directions.

The Jennings Seminary debate was animated, but it was voted to turn the institution over to the deaconesses on the condition that they assume the debts of the school, not exceeding $2,600, and pay Principal T. H. Jones $900.

The deaconesses propose to establish a girl's boarding school, with Bible study and industrial branches.

The Educational committee reported that Northwestern University is now the third largest school in the country, having 2,942 scholars.

William Deering, O. H. Horton, and R. D. Sheppard were nominated for Garrett Institute trustees for the term expiring February, 1903, and A. W. Patten for the term ending in 1901.

Appointments of Pastors.

The appointments follow:

Chicago District.

PRESIDING ELDER—H. G. JACKSON.

Blue Island	W. B. Slaughter
Chicago—Asbury	C. A. Kelley
Auburn Park	C. A. Van Anda
Berean	R. B. Lindincott
Calumet Heights	G. J. C. Stewart
Cummings	E. A. Bell
Deaf Mute Mission	P. J. Hasenstab
Englewood, First	P. H. Swift
Englewood, Second	E. A. Stickleman
Fernwood	J. H. Thomas
First	J. P. Brushingham
Garfield Boulevard	C. A. Bunker
Hegewisch	E. L. Cooper
Hyde Park	A. W. Patten
Ingleside Avenue	W. J. Libberton
Italian Mission	Miss M. Johnson
Kensington	F. C. Pledger
Langley Avenue	W. H. Head
Lock Street	C. Herman
Loomis Street	O. E. Murray
Normal Park	J. S. Bell
Oakland	W. O. Sheperard
Parkside	J. F. Boeye
Prospect Avenue	F. N. Withey
Pullman	N. M. Stoker
St. James	Robert McIntyre
Seventy-seventh Street	I. E. Honeywell
Simpson	G. S. Noble
South Chicago	J. A. Matlack
South Englewood	L. E. Leseman
South Park Avenue	J. H. Bell
State Street	R. B. Kester
Stony Island	Alburtus Perry
Trinity	Frank Dyson
Marie Chapel	Joshua Smith
Vincent	H. E. Clark
Wabash Avenue	G. K. Flack
West Pullman	I. A. Rockwell
Woodlawn	W. F. Atchison
Dolton	A. W. Mill
Harvey—First	C. S. Moore
Honoré Street	R. Harris
Lansing	To be supplied
Morgan Park	N. O. Freeman
North Harvey	D. Fry
Thornton and Glenwood	W. I. Thomas

Chicago Northern District.

PRESIDING ELDER—C. E. MANDEVILLE.

Antioch	A. B. Smart
Arlington Heights	T. A. Brewster
Austin	A. M. White
Benton	D. Stubbs
Chicago—Augusta Street	O. F. Hall
Avondale	H. V. Holt
Cuyler	W. M. Ewing
Deering	T. M. H. Coghlan
Elamere	J. H. Alling
Epworth	O. D. Sheets
Erie Street	E. W. Akens
Evanston Avenue	J. H. Odgers
Grace	H. Sheets
Gross Park	John Thompson
Hamlin Avenue	Robert Tate
Hermosa	A. H. Miller
Humboldt Park	J. B. McGuffin
Irving Park	A. S. Haskins
Joyce	F. K. Shields
Lake Hitchcock	M. E. Dix
Mayfair	C. D. Wilson
Metropolitan	Duke Farson
Moreland	R. A. Morley
Norwood Park	J. F. Peschmann
Ravenswood	William Mansfee
Rogers Park	A. C. Abel
Sheffield Avenue	W. R. Norton
Wesley	O. H. Sessna
Wicker Park	W. B. Leach
Desplaines	G. I. Larash
Diamond Lake	To be supplied
Edison Park	L. A. McCaffree
Evanston—Central Street	G. P. Sturges
First Church	William Mansfee
Hemenway	O. F. Mattison
Wheaton	To be supplied
Franklin Park	O. S. Gard
Gages Lake	Cable
Glen View	E. E. Lyons
Hickory	W. E. Brown
Highwood	C. L. Hay
Lake Bluff	F. M. Barnum
Lake Villa	Atkin
Libertyville	John Lee
Meacham	O. R. Sinif
North Chicago	W. H. Wylh
North Prairie	A. A. Geiger
Park Ridge and Niles	J. M. Wheaton
Ravinia	To be supplied
Rosecrans	John Lawson
Waukegan	H. G. Leonard
Wilmette	H. D. Atchison
York House	To be supplied

Chicago Western District.

PRESIDING ELDER—J. M. CALDWELL.

Berwyn	W. E. McLennan
Cuba	J. J. Yoh
Ada Street	G. D. Cleworth
Adams Street	W. H. Carwardine
Ashland Boulevard	W. W. Dieal
Bethany	William Ashford
Bohemian—First	H. J. Hrejsa
Second	W. F. Pronia
John Huss	F. J. Zacodsky
Fourth	Frank E. Pellkan
Brighton Park	H. B. Haskell
Centenary	A. C. Hirst
Chicago Lawn	H. G. Wenz
Clarkdale	J. T. Northrop
Crawford	L. H. Manning
Douglas Park	A. C. Wakeman
Elredon	R. L. Wolfe
Evergreen Park	John G. Armstrong
Forty-seventh Street	H. G. Warren
Fowler	M. M. Baker
French Mission	A. L. Allais
Fulton Street	H. W. Satterfield
Gage's Park	E. S. Barker
Garfield Park	James Rowe
Halsted Street	J. F. Clancy
D. D. Vaughan assistant	
Julia Jay Mission	C. E. Weed
Leavitt and De Kalb Street	C. R. Robinson
Lincoln Street	A. E. Saunders
Mandell	D. S. Ullrick
Maroy Mission	De Bra
Merrill	H. H. Rood
Paulina Street	George B. Millar
Park Avenue	William Craven
Sacramento Avenue	J. K. Gale
St. John's	S. H. Wirshing
St. Paul's	J. L. Walker
Union Avenue	H. T. Glendenning
Western Avenue	M. Bailey
Willard	George H. Studley
Warren	L. D. Lott
Clyde	E. G. Shuts
Downer's Grove	T. R. Greene
Glen Ellyn	F. C. Taylor
Grosedale	H. E. Sweitzer
Hinsdale	P. E. Thomas
La Grange	J. F. Pierce
Lemont	A. C. Miller
Maywood	J. C. Bigelow
Melrose Park	R. T. Cookingham
Orland Circuit	L. B. Hoisington and J. P. Armstrong
Oak Park	W. H. Burns
Second Church	J. C. Youker
River Forest	William Fawcett
Riverside	W. C. Scott
Worth	I. Linebarger
West Chicago	W. H. Locke
Wheaton	D. M. Tompkins

Rockford District.

PRESIDING ELDER—F. A. HARDIN.

Alden and Bigfoot	John Adams
Barrington	T. E. Ream
Belvidere	S. Earngey
Blaine	S. W. Louck
Capron	(To be supplied)
Cary	William Nickle
Cherry Valley	W. A. Adron
Dundee	J. E. Fluck
Elgin—Epworth	C. A. Briggs
First	T. R. Strobridge
Grace	F. F. Farmiloe
Esmond	S. J. Rodgers
Fairdale and Monroe	E. H. Beal
Garden Prairie	H. A. Cockerell
Genoa	E. D. Heiser
Greenwood	W. H. Lee
Hamshire	W. D. Doble
Harvard	E. J. Hull
Hebron	W. H. Cuttle
Kingston	J. M. Dingle
Kirkland	E. S. Holm
Malta	F. H. Gardner
McHenry and Ringwood	W. L. Whipple
New Milford and Davis Junction	A. D. Kistler
Nunda	W. H. Smith
Palatine	F. B. Hardin
Plato Center	W. Rapp
Poplar Grove	L. A. Johnson
Richmond	W. A. Cross
Rockford—Centennial	W. P. Palmer
Court Street	R. H. Pooley
Grace	J. B. Robinson
Ninth Street	J. T. Gardner
Winnebago Street	M. L. Norris
Roscoe and Harlan	J. M. Cormack
South Elgin	E. L. Cooper
St. Charles	D. J. Holmes
Union	J. M. Schider
Wauconda and Volo	D. C. Hunter
Winnebago	H. K. Vernon
Woodstock and Franklinville	N. A. Sunderlin
H. L. Martin—City missionary, member of Court Street Quarterly conference.	
G. R. Van Horn—Conference evangelist, member of Centennial Quarterly conference.	

Joliet District.

PRESIDING ELDER—WILLIAM HENRY HOLMES.

Aurora—First	John Norris Hall
Galena Street	Samuel H. Ewe
Willard	Milton B. Williams
Batavia	E. C. Arnold
Bristol and Jericho	Jesse A. Dean
Channahon	O. T. Canfield
Crete	O. B. Waite
Chicago Heights	D. T. Stephenson
Elwood	A. B. Mettler
Frankfort Station	Joseph Caldwell
Freedom and West Serena	To be supplied
Geneva	C. V. La Fontaine
Hinckley	George H. Wells
Joliet—First	L. Thomas
Ottawa Street	W. A. Phillips
Irving Street	A. S. Kisson
Richards Street	E. E. McKay
Kaneville	John Hitchcock
Leland and Suydam	C. A. Peddicord
Lisbon	L. P. Harrington
Lockport	E. B. Crawford
Manhattan	Benjamin Rist
Marseilles	C. L. Logan
Millbrook	B. F. Wilson
Millington and Newark	Charles Virden
Minooka and Aux Sable	G. McKinley
Monee and Matteson	J. C. Nicholson
Mokena	J. B. Lucas
Morris	C. Lovejoy
Mapleville	Samuel Louver
New Lenox	A. F. Clark
Oswego and Montgomery	W. S. Strannahan
Ottawa—First	J. T. Ladd
Second	Alfred Knowl
Peotone	A. M. Jeffrey
Plainfield	N. H. Axtell
Plano	E. J. Rose
Platville and Lisbon Center	A. C. Gruber
Sandwich and Little Rock	Isaiah Villars
Seneca and Manlius	George A. Griswold
Serena, Circuit	W. F. Fleming
Sheridan and Northville	Wilbur Fisk
Sugar Grove	George W. B. Fnell
Waterman	J. P. Davies
Wilmington	W. E. Way
Wilton Center and West Peotone	E. W. Ward
Yorkville	M. M. Griswold
Missionary to Utah	A. H. Henry
Missionaries to West China	Spencer Lewis and H. O. Cady

Dixon District.

PRESIDING ELDER—GROVER C. CLARK.

Albany	David Castleton
Amboy	A. Mohney
Ashton and Franklin Grove	E. W. Oneal
Compton and West Brooklyn	A. W. Herrick
Cortland	L. R. Clendenning
Creston	R. W. Baldridge
De Kalb	A. E. Kern
Dixon	D. Leck
Earlville	Enos Holt
Elburn	F. W. Power
Erie	Fred D. Stone
Fulton	A. R. Gronco
Hermon	D. F. Brady
Kings	F. D. Empey
La Moille and North Prairie	C. H. Hoffman
La Salle	Lincoln Schute
Lee and West Shabbona	John Williams
Lee Center and Eldona	Herbert Hunt
Leen	Fred Graham
Lyndon	George Bernreuter
Malden and Arlington	W. W. Batchelder
Maltis	T. C. Warrington
Maple Park	To be supplied
Mendota	R. L. Griffin
Paw Paw	D. H. Bolliver
Peru	Lewis H. Donnie
Prairie Center and Triumph	To be supplied
Princeton	J. A. J. Whipple
Prophetstown	J. E. Creighton
Rochelle	W. H. Otjen
Rock Falls	W. Pierce
Spring Valley	To be supplied
Sterling—First	S. C. Leavell
Fourth	H. J. Harkness
Steward	C. A. Wells
Sycamore	H. D. Kimball
Tampico	O. E. Read
Utica	J. A. Ewing
Walnut	George M. Bassett
Wyanett	W. J. Abel

E. L. Parks, professor Grammar School of Theology—Member Rochelle quarterly conference.

Freeport District.

PRESIDING ELDER—T. V. E. SWEET.

Apple River	P. G. Lineweaver
Byron	N. R. Hinds
Barrett	C. B. Witherall
Coleta	C. C. Bennett
Council Hill	O. J. Simmons
Dakota and Cedarville	John Roads
Davis and Rock City	E. S. Nicholes
Durand	C. A. Gage
East Dubuque	George Gable
Elizabeth	D. T. Kohl
Forreston	George Koser
Freeport—Embury	L. C. Burling
First	J. W. Richards
Galena	J. T. Le Gear
Hanover	P. S. Leut
Lamoille	L. C. Hicks
Lanark	B. A. Dickens
Leaf River	A. C. Koser
Lena	F. R. McNamer
Light House	G. W. Winslow
Milledgeville	F. C. Bruner
Morrison	R. Hamilton
Mount Carroll	J. M. Phelps
Mount Morris	F. W. Nazarine
Nora	George W. Richardson
Orangeville	C. W. Jaycox
Oregon	F. L. Baldwin
Pearl City	Henry C. Baker
Pecatonica	C. K. Carpenter
Polo	C. W. Thornton
Rockton	Edwin Breen
Scales Mound	J. G. B. Shadford
Savanna	George A. Irving
Shannon	P. S. Morgan
Shirland	J. C. Jones
Stockton	J. W. Lowery
Thomson	C. S. Clay
Van Brocklin	J. W. Tunston
Warren	Case Davis
Winslow	J. W. McKitrick
Woodbine	J. T. Daniels

Bow to Bishop's Decision.

John Farson said last night that the members of the Oak Park Church would, as became loyal Methodists, accept without further protest the appointment of Dr. Burns, although they were convinced, as has been published, that such a step was not in the interest of the church.

"The Bishop is an autocrat," he said, "and nothing remains for us to do as loyal Methodists but to bow to his will, but the time is not far distant when the layman will have more voice in the determination of questions of this character.

"The Bishop means well, but he does not understand the wants of our church. He comes here one year in ten, and it is impossible that he should have any adequate understanding of local needs. We are desirous of building up the church and filling the pews, and we know this cannot be done with Dr. Burns. He is a good man, but not fitted for the pastorate of the Oak Park Church.

"We will do our duty, however; but I say again that the time is coming, and it is not distant, when the layman's wishes in this matter will have to be respected."

Ex-Mayor Cregier Ill Again.

Ex-Mayor De Witt C. Cregier is critically ill at his home, 418 Chicago avenue. Mr. Cregier returned to the city from his summer residence at St. Charles a few days ago, and yesterday he suffered a relapse, remaining partly unconscious most of the day. At midnight he was reported resting easier.

$14.75 TO KANSAS CITY AND RETURN.

Every Tuesday and Friday, via Chicago & Alton railroad. City office, 101 Adams street.

COLONEL TURNER LAUDS SOLDIERS.

Plain Intimation That Santiago Was Captured by Their Skill.

SPEAKS AT UNION LEAGUE

Campaign in Cuba Is Discussed at a Banquet to Military Officers.

ARMY SHOULD BE LARGER.

At a meeting of the Union League club last night, at which were present many club members and a large number of military guests of the regular and volunteer forces, Colonel Henry L. Turner, the first soldier speaker, took an indirect rap at General Shafter, by inference, and the club and some of the guests cheered the Colonel for what he said, and kept up the cheering longer than they did for anything else said during the evening.

Touching the ability of American soldiers he said this:

"We have demonstrated that, while it is a good thing to be led by a great General, if your General be sick, or perchance if he be asleep or on a journey, or has the gout, America's educated swords and thinking bayonets can fill the gap sublimely."

It was the club's regular quarterly meeting, but a departure was made from the usual order of procedure, and military guests were invited to meet the members. There were present as speakers from the army and navy Major Stephen Baker, Fourth United States Infantry; Colonel Henry L. Turner, First Illinois; Colonel Marcus Kavanagh, Seventh Illinois; Colonel E. C. Young, First Illinois Cavalry; the Rev. Father E. A. Kelly, chaplain of the Seventh; Lieutenant Colonel George V. Lauman, First Illinois; Captain Butler E. Price, Fourth United States Infantry, and Lieutenant S. D. Flood, United States navy.

The members and guests dined in the banquet hall of the club, and at the dinner's conclusion a portrait of ex-President Thomas B. Bryan, painted by his daughter, was presented to the organization by Judge John Barton Payne. The likeness is excellent.

Welcomed by President Revell.

President Alexander H. Revell presided. In a few words of greeting he told the soldier guests that the city was proud of them; that there had been no misgivings before they left as to their conduct on the field, and that they had shown that confidence in them had not been misplaced.

"The Union League club asks them," he said, "to accept for their duty well done its thanks, its love, its admiration, and its homage."

Colonel Henry L. Turner followed President Revell. Touching the lessons of the war, he said:

"America has written down for a world to see and for all history to read that a nation has arisen out of the wild and woolly West amongst whom that precept so radiant in theory, so lonely and forsaken in practice, 'love thy neighbor as thyself,' is a living, active, dominating influence today.

"Every national bully in Christendom has caught America's sharp call, 'Hands off from the oppressed,' and has witnessed the swinging knockout blow which made that mandate good. Free Cuba, free Porto Rico, and the free Philippines are this nation's testimonial to the value of the golden rule."

Line Against Foreign Oppression.

He said that the Mason and Dixon line had been moved out a thousand miles into the sea, and had been made the dead line against foreign oppression.

Colonel Marcus Kavanagh said the results of the war showed that the American people were ready to march to a position of almost unexampled influence among nations. He believed that God through the ages had been preparing the American people for a great struggle yet to come. Colonel Kavanagh said that Illinois sent troops better prepared for service than those sent by any other State; that it was a fact that wherever the commands of this State were stationed they were made the show regiments whenever foreign officers were present and an inspection or parade was ordered.

Major Stephen Baker of the Fourth Regular Infantry said an army of 250,000 men was needed. He deprecated a government policy which was all for the defensive and nothing for the offensive.

Addresses were also made by Lieutenant Colonel George V. Lauman of the First Illinois, Father E. E. Kelly, chaplain of the Seventh, and Captain Butler E. Price of the Fourth Regular Infantry.

At the business session of the club Secretary Frank O. Lowden read a report showing what had been done by the

LEAVES THE FAVORITE.

BAD START MARS THE HANDICAP EVENT AT HAWTHORNE.

Paul Griggs Fails to Get Away from the Post and Basquil at 50 to 1 Wins —Incompetent Jockeys Doing the Riding — Jockey McDonald Is Suspended for Suspicious Riding—Toluca Wins a Race at Morris Park—Other News of the Turf.

Despite pleasant weather the attendance at Hawthorne was poor yesterday. Local followers of racing were wise in staying away, for the sport was poor and uninteresting. The fourth race, at one mile and an eighth, which had David Tenny and others engaged, was declared off. This left the handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, as the feature of the program, and in this contest the edifying spectacle was presented of the field being sent away with the favorite standing still at the post. To palliate the sorrows of Paul Griggs' supporters, the second choice, George Lee, was also away so badly that he had little chance.

Starter Bruen, making allowance for the "no recall flag" method, can hardly be blamed for the fiasco of the start. Most of the so-called jockeys who had mounts in this race were about as useful in managing their horses at the post as so many wooden Indians would have been. The wretched class of jockeys riding on the local tracks since the Washington Park meeting has been a great handicap to the success of the sport.

John Huffman supplied the winner of the maiden 2-year-old race, first on the card. Hindoo's Dream, off well, won all the way from Teutons, with Princess Murphy third. Sidtilla, the favorite, was beaten at the start.

The time—1:06—showed that the track was slow. As a consequence Wilson was made the choice over the field of 3-year-olds in the second race, at seven furlongs, notwithstanding the Schorr colt seemed outclassed for mere speed by several of those opposed to him. Such fast ones as Marzella, Hardly, Heigh Ho, Afamada, and Daisy F. outran the favorite in the early stages, and, while he came fast at the finish, it was another that outlasted the fillies and won the prize, King Bermuda, coming from the bunch and winning handily, while Daisy F. beat Wilson for second place.

Paul Griggs appeared to have the third race almost at his mercy, but little Ward was unable to get him away from the post. Basquil was the best of those left in the heavy going, as Buckvidere found the track too heavy and tired while leading into the stretch, and Found carried too much weight. Basquil won handily at the long price of 50 to 1. Plantain finished second and Mistral third.

Verify, the favorite, won the fifth race easily all the way, with the 2-year-old Ostra second and Lord Zeni third.

The only good finish of the day came out of the last race, when Graziella, Nannie Davis, and Official finished heads apart. The judges did not like McDonald's ride on Wilson and the boy was temporarily suspended.

Hawthorne Summaries Oct. 11.

Weather clear. Track heavy.

First race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds, maidens, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fn.
15-1	Hindoo's D'm, 108 (Dupee)	2	2½	1½	1½	1°	1°
12-1	Teutons, 110 (W. Dean)	1	4	3	2½	2½	2½
15-1	Prince Murphy, 103 (Gray)	3	3½	2½	3	3°	3°
6-1	Peep o' Day, 122 (Taral)	4	1	3½	4	4½	4½

Time, 1:05¾. White Frost, Candelaria, Charima, and Candleblack finished as named. Start struggling. Won driving. Warrenton was easily the best horse. He lay out of it too far. White Frost ran badly. Candelaria closed strong, but was outclassed. Candleblack was used up making the pace after getting away badly.

Sixth race, the Withers' mile, $500 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	⅝	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Scotch Plaid, 100 (Maher)	1	2½	2°	1°	1°	1°
8-5	*Blueaway, 99 (Moody)	10	6°	5°	3°	2°	3°
12-1	Estaca, 111 (Doggett)	7	6½	7	6°	4°	3½
5-1	Mazarin, 112 (T. Burns)	4	4°	4½	4½	5°	4½

*Disqualified for foul.

Time, 1:41¼. Banquo II., Glenoline, Uncle Louis, Double quick, Oxnard, Hanlon, Rossifer, and Myth finished as named. Start good. Won driving. Banquo II. closed a big gap after much bad luck. Uncle Louis' forward running was a surprise.

Morris Park entries:

First race, about 2 miles, selling, steeplechase—Equerry, 163 pounds; Trillion, 163; Governor Budd, Phœbus, 154; Rifler, 151; Elcid, 145; Trayella, 145; Widower, 131.

Second race, last ⅝ Withers mile, all ages, high weight handicap—Kinnikinnick, 127 pounds; Orion, 118; Geisha, 117; Black Venus, 115; Miss Miriam, 114; Tukanasis, 112; Midlight, 111; Momentum, 110; Armament, 107; Swamp Angel, 107; Rossifer, 98; Marito, 97.

Third race, last 6½ furlongs Withers mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Campus, 105 pounds; Gaze, 103; Tartan, 102; Belle of Troy, 102; Flavius, 100; Belle of H., 97; Greatland, 92; Leando, 92; Morning, 92; King's Pride, 92; Passe Partout, 92; Miss Smith, 92; Colonel Tenny, 90; Kirkwood, 90; Helen Thomas, 87.

Fourth race, last ⅞ Withers mile, 3-year-olds, handicap—Handball, 124 pounds; George Keene, 118; St. Callaline, 111; Taboueta, 109; Bardella, 107; L'Alouette, 107; Danforth, 106; Gala Day, 104; Field Lark, 98; Sensational, 95; Kill, 92; Marito, 90.

Fifth race, last ⅞ Eclipse course, 2-year-olds, fillies—Lamity, Effervescent, Prestidigitatrice, Sombre, Tender, Lady Lindsay, Claroba, Anitra, Merry Heart, The Lady in Blue, 112 pounds.

Sixth race, the Withers mile, selling—Manassas, 105 pounds; Handpress, 104; Double Quick, Continental, 104; Headlight, 104; Nosey, 102; Rossifer, 101; Decanter, 100; Miss Tenny, 94; Long Acre, 91.

McDowell's Winning Day.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11.—T. C. McDowell's stable put the three first winners over the plate at Latonia today, and Batten, the fourth starter from that stable, was beaten only a head for first money in the fourth race, which was originally the fifth event on the card, the handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, being declared off. Joe Hill had the mount on all of McDowell's horses. Weather cloudy and track muddy. Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Sangamon, 104 pounds (Hill), 7 to 5, won; Doyle, 108 (Southard), 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Miss Verne, 101 (Frost), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Rushfields, Mariti, Samovar, and Miss C. also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Rush, 120 pounds (J. Hill), 6 to 5, won; Theory, 105 (Crowhurst), 3 to 1 and even, second; Sis Vic, 109 (Morrison), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. Scotch Plaid, Sophomore, Vera, Nancy Seltz, Lena Van, Ethel Collins, and Rubel also ran.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Madrilene, 107 pounds (J. Hill), 4 to 5, won; Leo Lake, 104 (T. Powers), 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Tole Simmons, 98 (Southard), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¼. The Planet, Bon Jour, and Dutch Comedian also ran.

Fourth race—Declared off.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Donald Bain, 114 pounds (Kuhn), 2 to 1, won; Batten, 108 (J. Hill), 3 to 2 and out, second; Vox, 103 (Wilson), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:12½. Debiase, Airblast, Billy House, and Blenheim also ran.

Sixth race, selling—Braw Lad, 113 pounds (Conley), 4 to 1, won; Damocles, 111 (T. Powers), 5 to 1 and even, second; Melter, 100 (Morrison), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:18¾. Sauterne, John Boone, Purity, Mound City, and Violet Parsons also ran.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—Results at Windsor:

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Farm Life won, Virgie Dixon second, Intrigue R. third. Time, 1:34½.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—Mischief Maker won, Kitty Regent second, Lady Bratton third. Time, 1:06.

Third race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Glen Albyn won, Albert S. second, Lady of the West third. Time, 1:25¾.

Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Midlo won, Infelice second, Odd Genius third. Time, 1:35.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Leoncie won, Fred K. second, Jim Flood third. Time, 1:46¾.

ENTRIES FOR THE CÆSARWITCH

Sloan Will Ride Sir Waldie Griffiths' Asterie—Course a Trying One for the Horses.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Oct. 11.—The Cæsarwitch, the culminating great event of the English racing season, will be run on Wednesday over the Newmarket course. There have been dozens of entries, but every day sees the list grow smaller, and probably not more than fifteen horses will run. It is a heartbreaking course, in which only the strongest, best-blooded horses stand the slightest show of finishing. Two miles, two furlongs, and thirty-five yards is the distance. Thousands of pounds is the reward to the winner. Newmarket turf is not soft and springy like that of Ascot or Epsom, but hard and unyielding, so that not only speed but endurance and wind are necessary to victory.

Tod Sloan is considered an important element in this great race, his riding being taken into consideration as being as much of a factor as the qualities of the horses. He is engaged to ride Asterie, owned by Sir Waldie Griffiths, who was way back in the field until the little American's engagement brought her well forward among the first half-dozen in public estimation.

The leading horses, jockies, and weights are: J. Hammond's Hermilus, 4 years, C. Wood, 119 pounds; Duke Langtry's Merman, 6 years, Mr. Cannon, 117; L. de Rothschild's Goletta, 4 years, Tom Loates, 115; Mr. Vyner's King Crow, 4 years, 105; Mr. Packs' Up Guards, 4 years, Chaloner, 103; Sir J. Miller's Chalereux, 4 years, Madden, 103; Sir Waldie Griffiths' Asterie, 4 years, Sloan, 101; Mr. Theobald's Survivor, 5 years, Allsopp, 100; P. H. Osborne's Acmena, aged, Luke, 97; Prince Soltykoff's Zenith Australian, 5 years, Jockey unselected, 94; T. Jennings' Bonnebosq, 3 years, Pratt, 93; P. O. Vorterolos' Cartouche III., aged, Torterolo, 92; Mr. Blundell's Beverni, 3 years, Chapman, 92; Lord Ellesmere's Villiers, 6 years, 87, jockey unselected.

The advance betting has not been rushing, the public preferring to wait until all the weeding cut is done and it has a final chance of seeing how the horses line up. Starting prices may be considerably different from those quotations reported tonight, 10 to 1 being offered against Herminius; 9 to 2, Chaleroux; 7 to 1, Merman; 12 to 1, Asterie; 100 to 9, King Crow; 100 to 9, Up Guards; 100 to 8, Goletta; 100 to 7, Survivor; 20 to 1, Bevern; 33 to 1, South Australian; 40 to 1, Cartouche III.; 40 to 1, Acmeni; 50 to 1, Villiers.

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Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 11.—Star Pointer was unable to break any world's records in his attempt at Williams' track this afternoon on account of a high wind, which blew all the afternoon up the track and made fast time almost impossible. The great pacer was sent against the world's wagon record of 2:04¾, and in spite of the wind made the circuit with a four-wheeled sulky in 2:05¾. Two good events were on the program. Results:

2:50 pace, purse $300—Scapegoat won two straight heats and race. Time, 2:18¾, 2:19¼. Frank Martin, second; Russell Crane, third.

2:24 trot, purse $300—Lelah S. won first and fourth heats and race. Time, 2:21¼, 2:19¾. Nellie Brace, second; Truman's Brother, third.

Gold Medals for the Trotters.

Gold medals will be awarded the winners of the events on the program of the West Side Driving association trotting and pacing matinée at Garfield Park next Saturday. It will be the championship meeting of the horses owned by members of the driving club, and no entry will be received from a non-member. Six races are on the card, as follows: Free-for-all pacing; 2:25 class, trotting and pacing; 2:30 class, trotting; 2:35 class, pacing; 2:40 class, trotting; and 3:00 class, trotting and pacing.

Illinois Takes Three Straight.

The Illinois Cycling club's bowling team defeated the Lincoln organization last night in all three of the games they bowled in the interclub series on the West Side alleys. Sam Huhn rolled high average, 163 for the night, Chisholm being second. The game attracted a large crowd of spectators. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Illinois.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.	Lincoln.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.
Eddy	4	3	3	168	Huhn	4	4	2	180
Robinson	2	5	3	147	Hynson	3	2	6	124
Richardson	3	4	4	140	Braun	2	1	7	111
Hawkins	1	6	3	160	Stretch	1	0	9	95
Chisholm	5	3	2	174	Ritchie	0	5	7	106
Totals	12	21	17	775	Totals	8	12	30	632

I. C. C.	61	85	85	90	53	74	88	92	79	68
Lincoln	63	69	63	73	92	53	62	74	53	49

SECOND GAME.

Illinois.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.	Lincoln.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.
Eddy	3	4	3	161	Huhn	4	3	6	129
Robinson	2	5	3	147	Hynson	4	2	4	118
Richardson	1	3	7	111	Braun	2	1	7	111
Hawkins	1	4	4	131	Stretch	2	1	7	111
Chisholm	2	5	3	159	Ritchie	1	3	7	118
Totals	10	20	20	712	Totals	10	11	30	664

I. C. C.	73	61	66	83	72	73	64	65	90	66
Lincoln	63	59	42	64	102	55	69	49	73	54

THIRD GAME.

Illinois.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.	Lincoln.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc.
Eddy	1	3	6	124	Huhn	3	5	2	180
Robinson	2	4	4	131	Hynson	1	3	6	124
Gibbons	4	3	3	167	Braun	0	4	6	124
Hawkins	4	4	2	180	Stretch	2	2	6	124
Chisholm	3	4	3	167	Ritchie	3	3	4	104
Totals	15	18	17	787	Totals	7	15	28	655

I. C. C.	72	93	58	93	75	82	68	79	82	66
Lincoln	62	52	70	60	89	65	61	52	53	72

GOOD RACE BY OLD SIR WALTER.

Wins the Handicap at Morris Park and Equals the Track Record—Stake for Toluca.

New York, Oct. 11.—A large crowd witnessed the races at Morris Park today. The fifth race was the feature. Warrenton was made the favorite, while Sir Walter, Candleblack, White Frost, and Peep o' Day were evenly backed at about 4 to 1 each. Peep o' Day went out in front at the fall of the flag, but was quickly passed by Sir Walter, who showed the way to the far turn, when Candleblack and Peep o' Day passed him, and it looked as if he was beaten. He came again, however, and in a furious drive won by a neck from Warrenton, who closed fast in the stretch, while Peep o' Day was third, half a length away. The time equaled the track record of 1:36¾. Summary:

Weather clear. Track good.

First race, 12-16 mile, $500 added, maidens; Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ ⅝ Str. Fn.

5-2	Julius Cæsar, 110 (Little'd)	6	2°	1½	1½	1°	
3-1	Brass, 110 (Maher)	5	1°	2°	2°	2°	
8-1	Fairy Dale, 108 (James)	3	3°	3°	3°	3°	

Time, 1:34. Emma Nora, Floraline, Sifleur, Stain, Trianon, To and Fro, Genaro, May Burns, and Delicate finished as named. Start good. Won driving. Brass was shut off on the turn. Otherwise he would have been pressed to get a poor ride. He closed a big gap from a bad beginning.

Second race, ¼ mile, $700 added, 2-year-olds, handicap; Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.

11-2	Autumn, 120 (Maher)	1	1°	1°	1°	
4-1	Maid of Dare, 111 (T. Burns)	3	2°	2°	2°	
6-1	Acushla, 108 (Clawson)	4	3°	3°	3°	
2-1	Nannie Davis, 104 (Little'd)	2	4°	4°	4°	

Time, 1:19¾. La Penitente, King Barleycorn, Swallowtail, Dr. Parker, Dr. Pitsimmons, Scandal, Domineer, Passaic, Tyrba, and Exception finished as named. Start streaking. Won easily. Maid of Dare swerved in the stretch and was badly interfered with by King Barleycorn.

Third race, 11-16 mile, 2-year-olds, the Silverbrook Stakes, $1,000 added; Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.

3-1	Police Judge, 101 (Clawson)	2	2°	1½	1°
2-5	Satin Slipper, 104 (N. Turner)	1	1°	2°	2°
6-1	Cormorant, 106 (Maher)	3	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:06¾. Diminutive and Turveydrop finished as named. Start good. Won easily.

Fourth race, the Withers' mile, 3-year-olds. Digby Stakes, $1,000 added; Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.

4-5	Briar Sweet, 119 (Maher)	1	1°	1°	1°	
3-1	Bangle, 118 (T. Burns)	2	2°	2°	2°	
30-1	Handsel, 106 (Simms)	3	3°	3°	3°	

Time, 1:41¼. Swiftmas and Sanster finished as named. Start good. Won handily. Bangle none too well ridden and bumped in the stretch, was easily second best.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, $700 added, handicap; Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ½ Str. Fn.

4-1	Sir Walter, 113 (Clayton)	2	1°	2½	3°	1°
6-2	Warrenton, 109 (Spencer)	3	4°	4°	4°	2½
9-1	Peep o' Day, 122 (Taral)	1	3½	3½	2½	3°

Time, 1:55¾. White Frost, Candelaria, Charima, and Candleblack finished as named. Start struggling. Won driving. Warrenton was easily the best horse. He lay out of it too far. White Frost ran badly. Candelaria closed strong, but was outclassed. Candleblack was used up making the pace after getting away badly.

Sixth race, the Withers' mile, $500 added, selling; Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ⅝ Str. Fn.

3-1	Scotch Plaid, 100 (Maher)	1	2½	2°	1°	1°
8-5	*Blueaway, 99 (Moody)	10	6°	5°	3°	2°
12-1	Estaca, 111 (Doggett)	7	6½	7	6°	4°
5-1	Mazarin, 112 (T. Burns)	4	4°	4½	4½	5°

*Disqualified for foul.

Time, 1:41¼. Banquo II., Glenoline, Uncle Louis, Double quick, Oxnard, Hanlon, Rossifer, and Myth finished as named. Start good. Won driving. Banquo II. closed a big gap after much bad luck. Uncle Louis' forward running was a surprise.

Morris Park entries:

First race, about 2 miles, selling, steeplechase—Equerry, 163 pounds; Trillion, 163; Governor Budd, Phœbus, 154; Rifler, 151; Elcid, 145; Trayella, 145; Widower, 131.

Second race, last ⅝ Withers mile, all ages, high weight handicap—Kinnikinnick, 127 pounds; Orion, 118; Geisha, 117; Black Venus, 115; Miss Miriam, 114; Tukanasis, 112; Midlight, 111; Momentum, 110; Armament, 107; Swamp Angel, 107; Rossifer, 98; Marito, 97.

Third race, last 6½ furlongs Withers mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Campus, 105 pounds; Gaze, 103; Tartan, 102; Belle of Troy, 102; Flavius, 100; Belle of H., 97; Greatland, 92; Leando, 92; Morning, 92; King's Pride, 92; Passe Partout, 92; Miss Smith, 92; Colonel Tenny, 90; Kirkwood, 90; Helen Thomas, 87.

Fourth race, last ⅞ Withers mile, 3-year-olds, handicap—Handball, 124 pounds; George Keene, 118; St. Callaline, 111; Taboueta, 109; Bardella, 107; L'Alouette, 107; Danforth, 106; Gala Day, 104; Field Lark, 98; Sensational, 95; Kill, 92; Marito, 90.

Fifth race, last ⅞ Eclipse course, 2-year-olds, fillies—Lamity, Effervescent, Prestidigitatrice, Sombre, Tender, Lady Lindsay, Claroba, Anitra, Merry Heart, The Lady in Blue, 112 pounds.

Sixth race, the Withers mile, selling—Manassas, 105 pounds; Handpress, 104; Double Quick, Continental, 104; Headlight, 104; Nosey, 102; Rossifer, 101; Decanter, 100; Miss Tenny, 94; Long Acre, 91.

McDowell's Winning Day.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11.—T. C. McDowell's stable put the three first winners over the plate at Latonia today, and Batten, the fourth starter from that stable, was beaten only a head for first money in the fourth race, which was originally the fifth event on the card, the handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, being declared off. Joe Hill had the mount on all of McDowell's horses. Weather cloudy and track muddy. Summaries:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Sangamon, 104 pounds (Hill), 7 to 5, won; Doyle, 108 (Southard), 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Miss Verne, 101 (Frost), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Rushfields, Mariti, Samovar, and Miss C. also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Rush, 120 pounds (J. Hill), 6 to 5, won; Theory, 105 (Crowhurst), 3 to 1 and even, second; Sis Vic, 109 (Morrison), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¾. Scotch Plaid, Sophomore, Vera, Nancy Seltz, Lena Van, Ethel Collins, and Rubel also ran.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Madrilene, 107 pounds (J. Hill), 4 to 5, won; Leo Lake, 104 (T. Powers), 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Tole Simmons, 98 (Southard), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¼. The Planet, Bon Jour, and Dutch Comedian also ran.

Fourth race—Declared off.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Donald Bain, 114 pounds (Kuhn), 2 to 1, won; Batten, 108 (J. Hill), 3 to 2 and out, second; Vox, 103 (Wilson), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:12½. Debiase, Airblast, Billy House, and Blenheim also ran.

Sixth race, selling—Braw Lad, 113 pounds (Conley), 4 to 1, won; Damocles, 111 (T. Powers), 5 to 1 and even, second; Melter, 100 (Morrison), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:18¾. Sauterne, John Boone, Purity, Mound City, and Violet Parsons also ran.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—Results at Windsor:

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Farm Life won, Virgie Dixon second, Intrigue R. third. Time, 1:34½.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—Mischief Maker won, Kitty Regent second, Lady Bratton third. Time, 1:06.

Third race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Glen Albyn won, Albert S. second, Lady of the West third. Time, 1:25¾.

Fourth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Midlo won, Infelice second, Odd Genius third. Time, 1:35.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Leoncie won, Fred K. second, Jim Flood third. Time, 1:46¾.

ENTRIES FOR THE CÆSARWITCH

Sloan Will Ride Sir Waldie Griffiths' Asterie—Course a Trying One for the Horses.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

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I. C. C.	72	93	58	93	75	82	68	79	82	66
Lincoln	62	52	70	60	89	65	61	52	53	72

WIND UP IN PITTSBURG.

CHICAGO CLUB LEAVES TODAY FOR THE CONCLUDING GAMES.

Chance Excellent to Land in Fourth Place — Western League Magnates Gathering for Today's Annual Meeting—President Hart Suggests the Novel Idea of a Nine Club Circuit—Boston Wins and Clinches Its Hold on Another Pennant.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	101	48	.692	New York	74	72	.507
Baltimore	96	51	.648	Pittsburg	71	74	.490
Cincinnati	91	59	.607	Louisville	67	80	.456
Chicago	84	65	.564	Brooklyn	53	88	.376
Cleveland	79	66	.540	Washington	50	99	.336
Philadelphia	75	70	.517	St. Louis	29	110	.202

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 14; Washington, 5.
Baltimore, 3; New York, 1.
New York, 8; Baltimore, 2.
Brooklyn, 14; Philadelphia, 2.

Games Today.

Cleveland at Louisville.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Washington at New York.
Boston at Baltimore.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

LEAVE FOR PITTSBURG TODAY.

Chicagos Have Fourth Place Left to Fight For—Meeting of Western Leaguers.

This afternoon the Chicago club, or the remnants of the Chicago club, will go down to Pittsburg to

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Springs,

ALGER'S REPLY TO ARMY BOARD.

Tells of Selection of Camps and the Movement of Troops.

PHANTOM FLEET SCARE.

Delay of the Transports After the Soldiers Are on Board.

CHANGE OF HAVANA PLANS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—The following is Secretary Alger's reply to the questions of the War Investigating commission:

War Department, Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 1898.—Major General Grenville M. Dodge, President Commission.—Sir: I have the honor herewith to hand you information desired from the Secretary of War, as referred to in your letter of Sept. 27, 1898. Very respectfully,
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Following is the information desired from the Secretary of War:

Plan of campaign decided upon immediately after the declaration of war. Was it decided to move at once on Havana or that the campaign should be postponed until the autumn?

Answer—Immediate blockade by the navy of the important ports of Cuba, as directed by the President's proclamation. The holding of troops at points nearest to Cuba to be available in any emergency which might arise, and especially to be ready for prompt assistance in case the operations of the navy should make the use of land forces necessary or desirable.

Early in May a plan was partially matured to land a force at Marie), a point about twenty-six miles west of Havana, reports having been received that in its immediate vicinity were high grounds, well watered, and suitable for camping troops preparatory for a movement upon Havana later, if it was deemed advisable; the thought being that possibly an assault might be made upon the forces defending that city before the rainy season set in. Orders were issued to that effect on May 9, but subsequently plans were changed on account of further information that there would be great danger to the health of the troops in that vicinity; and also, on account of the uncertainty of the movements of the enemy's fleet. It was then determined to keep the forces in the United States at points as near Cuba as possible, for immediate embarkation should an emergency demand it. The Santiago campaign proved to be that emergency.

It should be added further that it was believed, after consultation with medical authorities, that troops camping in Southern States during the summer would become somewhat acclimated for their services in Cuba.

Santiago Campaign.

2. When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?

Answer: The Santiago campaign was made necessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago Harbor, but had previously been contemplated as one point on the coast where a reconnoissance in force was to be made to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the different locations in eastern Cuba. The immediate destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was necessary; and to enable the navy to accomplish this, the military force, under Major General Shafter, United States Volunteers, was directed to move at once on the City and Province of Santiago. This movement was hastened by reason of a telegram received from Admiral Sampson on June 7, stating that he had bombarded forts at Santiago on June 6 and silenced works quickly, and if 10,000 men were there the city and fleet could be captured within forty-eight hours. (See copies of telegrams herewith attached, marked "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I.")

It is proper to state that after the date of this message the Spanish garrison was largely reinforced. The opinion of Admiral Sampson was doubtless correct at the time. The troops sailed from Tampa on June 14, 1898, with 16,988 officers and men.

3. Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations?

Answer: On account of the shipping facilities at that point and its comparative short distance from Cuba, rendering any movement of the troops possible on short notice, as the success of the blockade, or any other sudden condition, might require.

4. Why were summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Tampa?

Answer—All the early camps in the South were selected with special regard for the health of the troops and their convenience for prompt movement by rail and water. The camp at Fernandina was organized on the recommendation of the Major General commanding the army. The camp at Jacksonville was selected on the recommendation of Major General Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps. A permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa. Troops were at there preparatory for embarkation and were kept there to be ready for any emergency and, later, to embark for Porto Rico, and, upon the signing of the protocol, the troops, being no longer required at Tampa, were sent to Huntsville, Ala. A camp selected by officers detailed to ascertain the best camp sites, having in view the health and comfort of the soldiers.

5. When was the Porto Rico campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Porto Rico campaign had been long under consideration, and the orders to carry it out were issued June 26, 1898. (See copy of letter herewith, marked "J," to Major General Miles, U. S. Army.)

Phantom Ships.

6. Why were the troops held on transports after embarkation at Tampa, and not permitted to sail for several days?

Answer—Troops were held on transports after embarkation at Tampa on account of the advice received from Commodore Remy that "a Spanish cruiser second-class and Spanish torpedo boat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicholas Channel, Cuba; convoy." (See copies of telegrams.)

War Department, Washington, D. C., May 30,—In cipher May 31, 1898, 2:30 a. m.—Major General William R. Shafter, Tampa, Fla.: With the approval of the Secretary of War you are directed to take your command on transports, proceed under convoy of the navy to the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, land your force at such place east or west of that point, as your judgment may dictate, under the protection of the navy, and move it on to the high ground and bluffs overlooking the harbor, or into the interior, as shall best enable you to capture or destroy the garrison there, and cover the navy as it sends its men in small boats to remove torpedoes, or, with the aid of the navy, capture or destroy the Spanish fleet now reported to be in Santiago harbor. You will use the utmost energy to accomplish this enterprise and the government relies upon your good judgment as to the most effective use of your command, but desires to impress upon you the importance of accomplishing this object with the least possible delay. You can call to your assistance any of the insurgent forces in that vicinity and make use of such of them as you think advisable to assist you, especially as scouts, guides, etc. You are cautioned against putting too much confidence in any persons outside of your troops. You will take every precaution against ambuscades or surprises or positions that may have been mined or are commanded by the Spanish forces. You will cooperate most earnestly with the naval forces in every way, signaling beforehand upon a code of signals. Communicate your instructions to Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. On completion of this enterprise, unless you receive other orders or deem it advisable to remain in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, reembark your troops and proceed to the harbor of Porto de Banos, reporting by the most favorable route for further orders and for future important service—this with the understanding that your command has not sustained serious loss and that the above harbor is safe for your transports and convoy. When will you sail?
By command of Major General Miles.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 7.—General Shafter, Tampa, Fla.: Information from Sampson says he has practically reduced fortifications and only waits your arrival to occupy Santiago. Time is the essence of the situation. Early departure of first insurgent force.
By order of the Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—Major General Shafter, Fort Tampa, Fla.: You will sail immediately as you are needed at destination at once. Answer.
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Washington, D. C., June 7, 8:30 p. m.—Major General Shafter, Fort Tampa, Fla.: Since telegraphing you, an hour since, the President directs you sail at once with what force you have ready.
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Tampa, Fla., June 7.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: I will sail tomorrow morning. Steam cannot be got up earlier. There are loaded tonight one division of infantry, nine regiments, eleven companies of dismounted cavalry, four light batteries, two siege batteries artillery, two companies of engineers, and the troops from Mobile. I will try and get on the rest of the cavalry and another division of regular infantry by morning. I will sail then with whatever I have on board.
SHAFTER, Major General.

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 7.—Major General Shafter, Tampa, Fla.: The last thing before sailing, telegraph roster of regiments. By order Secretary of War.
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Tampa, Fla., June 7.—Adjutant General, Washington: I expect to have 834 officers, 16,154 men on transports by daylight, and will sail at that hour. Will wire particulars before sailing.
SHAFTER.

Windsor Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla., June 1.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Headquarters established at this point; plenty of room here and in vicinity for two corps. Fine camping ground, plenty of water for all purposes. Great facilities for embarking troops. Eighteen feet of water at city wharves. Only five regiments here, and two of those ordered to be ready to move to Tampa. Please send more regiments as early as possible, in order that I may organize corps. Cannot the Virginia regiments come at once? Request that Quartermaster and commissary depots be established here immediately. Please order Miller. Corps Quartermaster reports need his services badly.
LEE, Major General.

Orders to General Miles.

Washington, D. C., June 26, 1898.—To Major General Miles, United States Army, Washington, D. C.—Sir: By direction of the President an expedition will be organized with the least possible delay, under the immediate command of Major General Brooke, U. S. A., consisting of three divisions taken from the troops best equipped in the First and Third Army Corps, and two divisions from the Fourth Army Corps, for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico. The command under Major General Shafter, or such part thereof as can be spared from the work now in hand, will join the foregoing expedition and you will command the forces thus united in person. Transports for this service will be assembled at Tampa with the least possible delay. The naval forces will furnish convoy and cooperate with you in accomplishing the object in view. You will place yourself in close touch with the senior officer of the navy in those waters, with the view to harmonious and forceful action.

Estimates will be made by you immediately on the several staff departments for the necessary supplies and subsistence; such estimates to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

For the information of the President, copies of all orders and instructions given by you from time to time will be forwarded on the day of their issue to the Adjutant General of the army. Also daily reports of the state and condition of your command will be made to the Secretary of War direct.

It is important that immediate preparation be made for this movement, and, when ready, report to this department for further instructions. Very respectfully,
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1898.—Major General Shafter, Tampa, Fla.—Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick.
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1898.—To Major General Miles, Tampa, Fla.—The reason for countermanding order you will find in the following. The order was given at the request of the Navy department by direction of the President:

"Key West, Fla., June 8.—Spanish armored cruiser second class and Spanish torpedo boat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicholas Channel, Cuba. Destroy convoy. Details follow. REMY."

"Key West, Fla., June 8.—Last ciphers just came by Resolute, just arrived; was pursued by two vessels Nicholas Channel, Cuba, last night. Shall I order Indiana and all available cruisers to coast of Cuba? More details to follow. REMY."
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

MRS. GEORGE FLINCHES WHEN DETAILS OF THE MURDER ARE RELATED.

Alleged Slayer of George D. Saxton Loses Her Composure in the Canton Court—Probably Will Be Bound Over Today.

Canton, O., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Under the influence of a grewsome recital of the manner in which George D. Saxton's body was cut and treated at the autopsy in the endeavor of the doctors to trace the bullets and find the cause of death, the wonderful composure of Mrs. Annie E. George, accused as his murderess, was broken today for the first time.

As a part of the testimony presented at her preliminary hearing, which was begun this afternoon, but not concluded, she was forced to listen to surgical details told by Dr. Edward Erant, the physician who first reached the scene of the murder, and who conducted the autopsy.

The woman was visibly affected by the testimony. She tried hard to maintain the stolid composure that marked her bearing, but the effort was a sorry failure. Finally, she tried to laugh at a remark made by Attorney John C. Welty in cross-examination, but the effort resulted in an hysterical gasp.

The evidence presented brought forth nothing new in the case. The State relied upon the woman's alleged presence in the vicinity of the scene of the murder, the fact that a person in dresses fired the shots, the supposed powder marks on Mrs. George's hands, and the burrs in her skirt, to prove its case.

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow morning and finished during the day. The issue is expected to be the binding over of Mrs. George to the January grand jury. Public Prosecutor Pomerene again asserted tonight that no special grand jury would be called to hear evidence for an indictment in order to bring about an early trial.

The defense will call tomorrow Mrs. Eva B. Althouse, whose acquaintance with Saxton is considered one of the causes of his death. From the manner of cross-examination today, it was evident that Mrs. Althouse will be asked to account for every minute of her time during Friday evening.

TANNER ON LAFAYETTE DAY.

Proclamation Calling for the Observance of Wednesday, Oct. 19—Tribute to a Friend of Liberty.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner today issued the following proclamation calling for the observance of Wednesday, Oct. 19, as Lafayette day:

"State of Illinois, Executive Department: The proposition to erect, from funds to be raised by the youth of our country, a monument in Paris, France, to the memory of Marquis de Lafayette, the same to be unveiled and dedicated July 4, 1900, ought to strike a responsive chord in the heart of every true American. To this illustrious Frenchman, more than to any other man not a citizen of this country, are the American people indebted for their national independence. It is eminently appropriate that all, especially the young, should be accorded the privilege of paying a tribute of gratitude and admiration to the memory of him who bore such a conspicuous part in securing the freedom of this nation and in establishing its government.

"The Lafayette Memorial commission, of which the Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, is the honorary President, has decided that Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1898, shall be devoted to the purpose of raising the funds necessary to the proposed undertaking. Appreciating the eminent propriety of this enterprise, recognizing the significance of the day, the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, and sympathizing with the purposes to be accomplished thereby, I earnestly recommend by this address to all those having authority in the schools of the State, public and private, from the kindergarten to the university, that either the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1898, be devoted to the purpose of paying homage to the memory of him who, in his young manhood, risked his life and fortune that this nation might be free. The example of this patriot and lover of humanity cannot be too extensively set before the youth who are ambitious to do well in the truest sense. Higher ideals of citizenship and greater devotion to country will be stimulated by the rehearsal of his heroic and unselfish deeds.

"Dated Springfield, Oct. 11, 1898.

"JOHN R. TANNER, Governor."

FORT THOMAS INVALID LIST.

Several Second Illinois Men Among the Sick Troops Brought from Florida.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 11.—Following is the list today at Fort Thomas Hospital of the invalid soldiers of the Second Illinois who arrived from Jacksonville, Fla.:

COMPANY A.
AXELSON, GUSTAV. FORD, ROB'T. PATZENER, KING, OTTO. HENRY.

COMPANY C.
BREIZDUNG, CHARLES. McKAY, WM.

COMPANY D.
BUTLER, LUKE. COX, GEO. WRIGHT, W. R. KELLAR, H.

COMPANY G.
GUISBACH, WILLIAM. McKINNEY, EUGENE.

COMPANY K.
JOYCE, DAVID P. NEWMAN, JAMES. TULBERRY, CARL.

COMPANY L.
MORRIS, GUY.

COMPANY M.
MULLEN, WILLIAM. PUSTMAN, FRANK.

NINTH ILLINOIS—COMPANY A.
COCH, H. FORD, JOS. C.

COMPANY B.
LOGAN, M. PORTER, M. SCYSTER, J.

COMPANY C.
GANIG, WILLIAM.

COMPANY D.
IANSON, E. SCHEARER, J.

COMPANY E.
BURRIS, FRANK.

COMPANY F.
BEAN, A. HUBBARD, H. SCHUMANN, F.
GILLISON, J. LESTER, D.

COMPANY G.
RATH, GEO. WHITE, WM.

COMPANY H.
VINCENT, WM. H.

COMPANY K.
WILLIAMS, PASCAL.

COMPANY M.
WILLIAMSON, CHARLES C.

BAND.
ODELL, WILLIAM.

NEW OPERA COMPANY,

With a Prima Donna Well Known in Chicago.

Mme. Clementine De Vere, who will head the International Opera company, which opens in Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, and who first came to this country with Sig. Campanini in his zenith, to continue her successes in America, declares the Kimball piano "a perfect accompaniment to the voice."

ROCKEFELLER'S CONTEMPT CASE.

Richest Man in America Going Through an Ordeal in Court.

EDICT AGAINST A TRUST.

Effort to Break Up the Standard Oil Company's Monopoly in Ohio.

OTHER NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Oct. 11.

America's wealthiest man sat before a commission in the New Amsterdam Hotel today trying to evolve a reason why he should not pay a fine to the State of Ohio for contempt of court. The man was John D. Rockefeller, the controlling spirit of the mightiest corporation on earth. He is worth $200,000,000.

Rockefeller in Court for Contempt.

In no photographer's in the world, so far as known, can a picture of this man be found. It is no marvel, therefore, that the dragging of this amazingly wealthy person into the glare of publicity should be a thing of great note.

A judgment was rendered in 1892 by the Supreme Court of Ohio barring the Standard Oil company of that State from participating in or having any connection with the Standard Oil trust, which grips in its tentacles the entire country.

It is now six years since the Standard Oil company of Ohio was ordered by the court to dissolve. In that time half the stockholders have ostensibly turned over their stock.

The other half hangs on, and for all practical purposes the company still exists. It has paid no dividends, but has saved up $700,000 in the six years it has continued to hang fire, in spite of the mandate of the court. This constitutes the contempt upon which Mr. Rockefeller has been dragged out of his retirement and made to suffer physical and mental torture such as only a great millionaire can suffer.

Mr. Rockefeller was on the stand from 10 a. m. until 12:30 p. m., and from 1:30 until 4:30. He probably did not utter 1,000 words during all that time. The time was consumed by the questions of the inquistors, the objections of Mr. Rockefeller's lawyers, who sat right back of him and did not let him answer anything until they had clearly indicated to him how they wanted him to answer, and the arguments upon these objections.

He acknowledged that he was one of the trustees of the company at the time of the entry of this judgment. He started a promising yarn, but it failed, and for a time the ticking of the ancient clock seemed to say "cent per cent," "cent per cent." He was one of the trustees of the Standard Oil company of Ohio in 1892 when the transfer of stock was made.

"Did the stock certificates for your individual holdings go into the hands of the trustees when the order to dissolve the company was given?"

Here was a question that the great millionaire did not seem to relish. After deliberate reflection he said:

"I can't say."

Neither could he say how he got that certificate, necessary to the dissolution of the company, into the hands of the trustee.

"I cannot speak of that definitely at this time," he said deprecatingly. "There is nothing which we wish to conceal."

"O, no, of course not," replied Mr. Flagg, with a fine sarcasm. "Anyhow, your stock got into the hands of the trustees?"

"It did."

Mr. Rockefeller acknowledged that he and his cotrustees had always been owners of a majority of the stock in the constituent companies of the Standard Oil trust.

"We are all in the same boat," he said. "Nobody is asked to take any position that we ourselves are not willing to take. As far as my corporate stock is concerned [here Mr. Rockefeller held up both hands pleadingly with the fingers extended] it is all I have in the world."

For a moment the lawyers sat stunned, between pathos of the attitude and the comedy of the lines.

"Did you say the Ohio company neither made earnings nor distributed any?"

"I said they were not distributed."

"Ah!"

"Has the company made earnings?"

"Yes." The magnate then confessed that the trustees were holding $700,000 in earnings, which they would distribute by and by.

A few minutes later the inquiry adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The charges of corruption made by Tammany's Commissioners of Accounts against General C. H. T. Collis, former Commissioner of Public Works, and presented by District Attorney Gardiner to the grand jury have fallen flat. The grand jury voted not to entertain the charges. Colonel Gardiner, the District Attorney, said that this action did not signify the dismissal of the charges.

The official naval board which was appointed some time ago to inquire into the battle of Santiago in order to settle the disputed points which arose out of that event has completed its labors and forwarded an exhaustive report to Secretary Long.

Cervera's Defeat Due to Plans Prepared by Sampson.

The chief issues before the board related to the parts taken in the battle by the two flagships New York and Brooklyn. Many other questions came up incidentally.

In summing up it appears that:

The battle was fought and won upon plans prepared by Sampson; any direction of the movement of the ships done by Schley during the battle was inconsiderable; the New York had no active part in the fight; the Brooklyn was not engaged at so close quarters as has been represented by the first report; the brunt of the fighting was borne by the Oregon, Texas, and Iowa; the New York was over nine miles from the Colon when that ship surrendered, and between four and five miles from the nearest of her sister ships engaged; the average range of the ships most engaged was about a mile and a half; no American ship at any time during the battle was within a mile of an unsurrendered Spanish ship.

The formal letter of Augustus Van Wyck addressed to Chairman of the State Committee Frederick C. Schraub accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York was made public tonight. The letter contains 2,500 words and deals entirely with State issues, particularly with legislation in connection with canal matters. The letter contains a declaration at the outset that the Governor of the State is not officially concerned in any questions which our national authorities are called upon to settle.

At noon today, in a private parlor of the Hotel Buckingham, Thomas Wilbur Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, was united in marriage to Miss E. Muriel Tellschow, a beautiful young Prussian of distinguished family. The wedding was private, announcement cards being sent out on last Tuesday without invitations.

Marriage of T. W. Cridler to Miss E. M. Tellschow.

Friends of Mr. Cridler and Miss Tellschow have long known of the approaching marriage, however, and this morning there was a veritable deluge of costly presents and messages of congratulations. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Cridler leave tomorrow morning on the American line steamship St. Louis for a short sojourn in several European capitals, after which they return to this country to take up their permanent abode in Washington.

Miss Tellschow is a native of Prussia, her family residing near Berlin.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Butler, Thomas J., 40; 3493¼ Indiana-av., Oct. 9.
Cotton, Frank, 31; 214 Blue Island-av., Oct. 9.
Chudnich, R. D., 77; 7931 Lyons-av., Oct. 10.
Duncan, Bridget, 47; 3364 Perry-av., Oct. 10.
Doornbos, Herman, 55; Cook County Hospital, Oct. 9.
Donahue, Michael T., 26; 6622 S. Halsted-st., Oct. 10.
Ernst, Adolph, 32; 43 Eugenie-st., Oct. 9.
Frieberg, Fredrick, 60; 6660 Hartwell-av., Oct. 10.
Grangue, Arnold, 26; 22 S. May-st., Oct. 9.
Goodman, Lars P., 42; Augustana Hospital, Oct. 10.
Gay, Lydia Lord, 84; 362 Ontario-st., Oct. 10.
Grzeczska, Leo, 7; 1296 17th-st., Oct. 8.
Hechter, Lilie, 5; 97 W. 19th-st., Oct. 10.
Koapmen, Henry, 67; 523 Iowa-st., Oct. 9.
Koester, Feische, 67; 1791 N. Hoyne-av., Oct. 9.
Klecka, Frank, 38; 647 Center-av., Oct. 10.
Lee, Martin J., 38; Cook County Hospital, Oct. 8.
Lanz, Christiana, 50; 512 Byron-st., Oct. 10.
McMahon, Kate A., 38; 6732 Carpenter-st., Oct. 9.
McCarthy, Charles, 70; 5149 Prairie-av., Oct. 10.
Madison, John R., 69; 2409 N. 42d-av., Oct. 10.
McGrath, Ella, 59; 3535 5th-av., Oct. 10.
Mueller, Andreas, 8; 90 Grand-av., Oct. 10.
Miller, Charles H., 59; 6610 Sherman-st., Oct. 9.
Mikkelsen, Axell, 37; 134 Fowler-st., Oct. 10.
Paperzfurt, Charles C., 63; 1201 N. Irving-av., Oct. 7.
Peterson, Macia D., 48; 7254 Jackson-av., Oct. 10.
Riggs, John W., 64; 44 N. California-av., Oct. 10.
Reymell, Jennie A., 60; 481 Belden-av., Oct. 9.
Roberg, Eva, 37; 1431 King-pl., Oct. 8.
Reed, Lawson E., 50; 3953 Calumet-av., Oct. 10.
Schnch, Wihelm, 13; 384 N. Paulina-st., Oct. 9.
Sims, C. T., 9; 235 Ohio-st., Oct. 10.
Seiler, George Martin, 30; 7826 Ogiesby-av., Oct. 9.
Siple, John, 80; 5224 State-st., Oct. 10.
Smuczynska, Josie, 20; 2881 Throop-st., Oct. 10.
Soper, Horace W., 56; 4004 Drexel-blvd., Oct. 11.
Sunier, Mrs. W. C., 22; Presbyterian Hospital, Oct. 10.
Vldocich, Mary, 42; 67 224-pl., Oct. 9.
Wecker, Caroline, 48; 2533 Hickory-st., Oct. 10.
York, John, 44; Madison and Ogden-avs., Oct. 10.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago wrere no place of residence is given:

	Age
Robert Amondsen, Sophie Jensen	24—29
August R. Anderson, May C. Larson	24—21
Martin Kujak, Pauline Oslewska	21—19
William E. Smith, Lillian Smith	24—22
Thomas J. Hudson, Edyth V. Bingham	24—21
Joseph Schramm, Ida Westfal	33—21
John C. Hendricks Jr., Winnifred Lupton	24—22
Raymond Rohrback, Ida Kielberg	24—25
Andrzej Truchanowski, Agnieszka Mizgowill	38—20
Christian Reiser, Thereeia Mueller	40—20
Thomas Forsyth, Maggie Barthley	30—20
Jacob Geringer, Bertha Cohn	24—20
Richard O. Wains, Ellen M. Olsen	24—24
John Bromflock, Mary Ilian	22—21
Herman Heckt, Mary Ebelson	22—19
John Moore, Vera Burt	22—19
Adolph M. Sorenson, Margaretho Kochs	21—21
Harry A. Stuckey, S. Ellen Gibson	21—21
Samuel J. Boggs, Frances V. Donough	22—22
Edward Berklolt, Marie Strzelezyk	34—19
Louis Giron, Maggie Mulconery	25—27
Albert Brown, Katie White	24—19
Albert H. Bromann, Helena J. Lindemann	24—19
Joseph Burns, Mary Frelch	24—19
George A. Purtell, Henrietta M. Dunn	26—17
G. C. Julius Spoerri, Mattie M. Fuller	23—23
Edward Stasik, Irmal Lebda	22—19
John Schaeffer, Barrington, Ill., Luella Meiners, Barrington, Ill.	23—19
M. Mandel Abrams, Bertha Goldstein	24—19
John Devine, Kitty Noonan	24—18
Eugene K. Wilcox, Hattie Redding	27—26
Edward J. Rosewater, Cleveland, O., Amelia Sluger	25—26
Hugh K. Richards, Emily J. Carter	30—28
Edward Stuart Jr., Katheryn G. Greene	25—20
Edwin W. Sedgwick, Agnes W. Lindsay	28—25
Wilhelm Hinz, South Haven, Mich., Bertha Gaunt	29—20
Herrmann Lindemann, Minnie Kaehlke	32—30

FIND TOWNE AND MOWATT GUILTY.

(Continued from first page.)

been convinced by his argument when he spoke in his own defense, for he had shown, he declared, the association was insolvent when he was taking steps towards a receivership. He asserted the trial had been unfair, that there had been reversible error in the admission of evidence concerning the Masonic Temple Building and Loan association, to which objection had been made, and that he had heard several associations raised $15,000 to use in convicting him. He intimated the result showed the money had been used.

"Attorney Towne's talk about $15,000 being contributed by a combination of building and loan associations to prosecute him is beneath notice," said Attorney N. A. Partridge. "There is not a word of truth in it. The case was tried on its merits, and the verdict is a just one."

Secretary E. E. Hooper expressed himself as highly pleased at the outcome of the trial. He denied Towne's claim the latter's action was taken in the interest of his clients who were stockholders in the association, and said the verdict had vindicated the association's reputation and business methods.

The jury retired at 2:15 o'clock. The jurors would not discuss the details of their deliberations, but it is said the vote was unanimous as to the guilt of the defendants on the first ballot, and that the discussion was all as to the punishment to be inflicted. Half a dozen ballots were taken. Five of the jurors are said to have been inclined to omit the penitentiary punishment in Towne's case and to fine him the limit, $2,000, but as it was agreed to impose this fine on Mowatt it was considered that Towne should be punished more severely.

Towne's residence is at 412 Bowen avenue. Mowatt, who has been employed by the J. V. Farwell company, lives at 225 Johnston avenue.

FATAL RIOT AMONG SOLDIERS.

Arrest of a Colored Cavalryman at Huntsville Leads to a Desperate Fight.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The Tenth Cavalry reached here this morning from Montauk Point, and within an hour some of its men were involved in a serious difficulty with the city provost guard, which is composed of Companies L and M of the Sixteenth Infantry. One of the provost guard was killed and two were seriously wounded. Two Tenth Cavalry men were fatally wounded and one seriously. All the injured men were shot with rifles.

The Killed.

McLAUGHLIN, Corporal, Company L, Sixteenth Infantry.

Seriously Wounded.

GLEETON, JONES, Troop M, Tenth Cavalry, spine broken by a bullet.
LARKIN, private, Company L, Sixteenth Infantry.
WILES, private, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry.

Just after the first detachment of the Tenth reached Huntsville one of the private soldiers repaired to a house frequented by white men and began to clean out the place. He was promptly arrested by the provost guard, and a squad of four acted as escort to the prisoner. The escort passed near the train of the negro cavalry and the prisoner called upon them to take him away from the guard. A negro soldier advanced towards them and was promptly halted. Instead of standing still he turned and ran and was shot down.

Shooting became general, and bullets flew in every direction. The cavalrymen on the train fired through the widows of the cars, and more than 100 made a break upon the guards to disarm them. Corporal McLaughlin of the guards was the first to fall, receiving a bullet through the abdomen. He died in an hour. The four guards stood their ground, and the Krag-Jorgensen rifles were used with effect.

In spite of all the officers of the Tenth Cavalry could do, the men continued in a wild state of excitement for half an hour. One first sergeant ordered his company to load and fire, but execution of the order was stopped by a Lieutenant. The riot would have involved the white regiments camped here if the mounted patrol of the Fifth Cavalry had not quelled it with drawn sabers.

Among the white regiments here the feeling is strong against the Tenth Cavalry. McLaughlin's family lives at Peekskill, N. Y.

MRS. VAUGHN WEDS DR. MARQUIS

Professor in McCormick Theological Seminary Takes a Wife in Ashland, Wis.

Ashland, Wis., Oct. 11.—The wedding of Dr. David Marquis, professor of New Testament literature and exegesis in the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, to Mrs. Emeline Vaughn took place this afternoon.

Mrs. Vaughn is one of the wealthiest women in Wisconsin, and one of her last acts before her marriage today was to sign papers releasing final control of the Vaughn Block of this city to a Board of Trustees for a free public library.

This property is worth $40,000. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. I. L. Logan, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church of Evansville, Ind. The wedding party left for Chicago tonight.

Children's photographs taken by Stevens, McVicker's Theater, best made in Chicago.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Butler, Thomas J., 40; 3493¼ Indiana-av., Oct. 9.
Cotton, Frank, 31; 214 Blue Island-av., Oct. 9.
Chudnich, R. D., 77; 7931 Lyons-av., Oct. 10.
Duncan, Bridget, 47; 3364 Perry-av., Oct. 10.
Doornbos, Herman, 55; Cook County Hospital, Oct. 9.
Donahue, Michael T., 26; 6622 S. Halsted-st., Oct. 10.
Ernst, Adolph, 32; 43 Eugenie-st., Oct. 9.
Frieberg, Fredrick, 60; 6660 Hartwell-av., Oct. 10.
Grangue, Arnold, 26; 22 S. May-st., Oct. 9.
Goodman, Lars P., 42; Augustana Hospital, Oct. 10.
Gay, Lydia Lord, 84; 362 Ontario-st., Oct. 10.
Grzeczska, Leo, 7; 1296 17th-st., Oct. 8.
Hechter, Lilie, 5; 97 W. 19th-st., Oct. 10.
Koapmen, Henry, 67; 523 Iowa-st., Oct. 9.
Koester, Feische, 67; 1791 N. Hoyne-av., Oct. 9.
Klecka, Frank, 38; 647 Center-av., Oct. 10.
Lee, Martin J., 38; Cook County Hospital, Oct. 8.
Lanz, Christiana, 50; 512 Byron-st., Oct. 10.
McMahon, Kate A., 38; 6732 Carpenter-st., Oct. 9.
McCarthy, Charles, 70; 5149 Prairie-av., Oct. 10.
Madison, John R., 69; 2409 N. 42d-av., Oct. 10.
McGrath, Ella, 59; 3535 5th-av., Oct. 10.
Mueller, Andreas, 8; 90 Grand-av., Oct. 10.
Miller, Charles H., 59; 6610 Sherman-st., Oct. 9.
Mikkelsen, Axell, 37; 134 Fowler-st., Oct. 10.
Paperzfurt, Charles C., 63; 1201 N. Irving-av., Oct. 7.
Peterson, Macia D., 48; 7254 Jackson-av., Oct. 10.
Riggs, John W., 64; 44 N. California-av., Oct. 10.
Reymell, Jennie A., 60; 481 Belden-av., Oct. 9.
Roberg, Eva, 37; 1431 King-pl., Oct. 8.
Reed, Lawson E., 50; 3953 Calumet-av., Oct. 10.
Schnch, Wihelm, 13; 384 N. Paulina-st., Oct. 9.
Sims, C. T., 9; 235 Ohio-st., Oct. 10.
Seiler, George Martin, 30; 7826 Ogiesby-av., Oct. 9.
Siple, John, 80; 5224 State-st., Oct. 10.
Smuczynska, Josie, 20; 2881 Throop-st., Oct. 10.
Soper, Horace W., 56; 4004 Drexel-blvd., Oct. 11.
Sunier, Mrs. W. C., 22; Presbyterian Hospital, Oct. 10.
Vldocich, Mary, 42; 67 224-pl., Oct. 9.
Wecker, Caroline, 48; 2533 Hickory-st., Oct. 10.
York, John, 44; Madison and Ogden-avs., Oct. 10.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago wrere no place of residence is given:

	Age
Robert Amondsen, Sophie Jensen	24—29
August R. Anderson, May C. Larson	24—21
Martin Kujak, Pauline Oslewska	21—19
William E. Smith, Lillian Smith	24—22
Thomas J. Hudson, Edyth V. Bingham	24—21
Joseph Schramm, Ida Westfal	33—21
John C. Hendricks Jr., Winnifred Lupton	24—22
Raymond Rohrback, Ida Kielberg	24—25
Andrzej Truchanowski, Agnieszka Mizgowill	38—20
Christian Reiser, Thereeia Mueller	40—20
Thomas Forsyth, Maggie Barthley	30—20
Jacob Geringer, Bertha Cohn	24—20
Richard O. Wains, Ellen M. Olsen	24—24
John Bromflock, Mary Ilian	22—21
Herman Heckt, Mary Ebelson	22—19
John Moore, Vera Burt	22—19
Adolph M. Sorenson, Margaretho Kochs	21—21
Harry A. Stuckey, S. Ellen Gibson	21—21
Samuel J. Boggs, Frances V. Donough	22—22
Edward Berklolt, Marie Strzelezyk	34—19
Louis Giron, Maggie Mulconery	25—27
Albert Brown, Katie White	24—19
Albert H. Bromann, Helena J. Lindemann	24—19
Joseph Burns, Mary Frelch	24—19
George A. Purtell, Henrietta M. Dunn	26—17
G. C. Julius Spoerri, Mattie M. Fuller	23—23
Edward Stasik, Irmal Lebda	22—19
John Schaeffer, Barrington, Ill., Luella Meiners, Barrington, Ill.	23—19
M. Mandel Abrams, Bertha Goldstein	24—19
John Devine, Kitty Noonan	24—18
Eugene

The Tribune.

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Daily, without Sunday, two months..... 1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month..... .50
Daily, with Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month..... .75
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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; over 48 pages, 8 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898.

It is gratifying to know that Mayor Harrison is in favor of maintaining one feature of the civil service law at least.

THE New York Herald is maintaining a nominal opposition to Colonel Roosevelt for Governor just now, but that does not prove that it may not be one of his zealous supporters before the end of the campaign.

IF Maryland wishes to maintain the character of a law-abiding as well as a Republican State it must take steps to punish people who violate the law by engaging in the lynching business.

A BROOKLYN Judge has rendered a decision that may be of interest to some of the street car companies in Chicago. It is to the effect that a transfer from one car line to another is good until the holder can get a seat, even if he waits all day.

A PARIS paper warns the United States against the curse of militarism and advises against the retention of the Philippines. While it cannot be denied that the example of "militarism" which France is just now exhibiting to the world is one to be avoided, the United States, without following it, will stand by its rights whether in the Philippines, in Cuba, or elsewhere.

ELOQUENT REPUBLICAN SPEECHES.

There was an unusual amount of good speechmaking at the banquet with which the Hamilton club opened the Republican campaign in Chicago on Monday evening. The war naturally inspired much real eloquence, including Colonel Turner's feeling tribute to his "Dandy First," and Colonel Kavanagh's praise of "The American Volunteer." The latter speaker summed up the cause of the war in these striking words:

> Up to the instant of the Maine tragedy we saw through a mist and heard dimly. God turned his full flame upon the scene, and by the light that night in Havana Bay, from our burning ship, we saw all the unspeakable cruelty, ravine, and fierce oppression of 400 years. The dying cries of our kindred bore with them the agony and aspirations of the Cuban people. That hour made Cuba free.

President McKinley's calm and dignified conduct throughout the war was a theme of almost every speaker. Mr. Bidwell of New York paused in his flow of humor to say: "The administration of President McKinley is conceded even by those of opposite political faith to be the most able, conservative, and yet the most brilliant of any since the time of Abraham Lincoln." Mr. Depew closed his sparkling address with the same thought when he said:

> The keynote of this canvass has been stated by Senator Mason; it is to elect a Congress which shall sustain the President, and elect Legislatures which shall make a Republican Senate, so that this administration will be Republican from President and Senate and Congress, and can thus, on Republican principles, take care of the duties which have been thrown upon us by our armies and by Providence.

Senator Mason even gave signs of getting one leg over the fence into the field of national expansion by the keeping of the Philippines. He said he believed that in the final adjustment "no foot of territory captured in the war will ever be placed back under the Spanish flag." But what did he mean by saying he was "proud of being called a mugwump"? One would suppose that this was the last thing he would avow. It has generally been supposed that Mr. Mason called himself a stalwart Republican. Certainly his indorsement of President McKinley's war and peace policies could not be more hearty. There is reason to suspect that the junior Illinois Senator's case of mugwumpery is not half as bad as he has been imagining.

At any rate, there is none of the trail of the mugwump on the speech of the senior Senator from Illinois. Mr. Cullom struck the note of national expansion with a sound both clear and strong. He repelled with indignation the idea that the men who have in half a century built up the great States west of the Mississippi and the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco are not fit to meet the problems which confront them as the results of the war with Spain. Not only can we do it, but we must. It is a responsibility which cannot be shirked This is how Senator Cullom sums up our national destiny:

> Our place is in the van. We can and will lead in the great movements of the coming century. We hear it urged that we are not colonists, and that our government is not suitable to a colonial system. Why, fellow-citizens, our race has been and is the greatest and most successful colonist and pioneer of modern times. The whole history of the English speaking people has been one of successful immigration and colonization. It seems to be their irresistible destiny and mission to carry liberty, enlightenment, and good government to the oppressed and benighted of the earth.

The Senator clinched this statement with the further fact that our own superfluous energy is already driving us beyond our old boundaries. "It is to foreign trade and commerce that we must mainly look for further development. The restless impulse that has brought us across the Atlantic and overrun this continent will not be stopped now that it has reached the Pacific. Our military and economic situation demands that we take a commanding position in the Pacific Ocean. We will retain Manila and Luzon and probably the whole of the Philippines. Under the wise principles of the Republican party the nation will go forward and our people continue to prosper." These are the right sentiments with which to inaugurate a winning campaign.

THAT SPANISH BLUFF.

There is just enough of the quality of uncertainty and contradiction in the reports concerning the peace negotiations going on in Paris and the progress that is being made in the removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and Porto Rico to give to the situation a little more than ordinary interest. On the other hand, it is reported that Spain is showing unexpected activity in removing its troops from the West Indies, and that by next week the evacuation of Porto Rico will be complete, while that of Cuba will be accomplished by the last of November—one month earlier than was anticipated. Washington advices represent the threatened clash at Manzanillo in the western part of the Province of Santiago as having passed without further trouble, our forces coming into possession there according to agreement on Monday last; also that the evacuation of other portions of the island is proceeding smoothly and satisfactorily.

On the other side, there comes a report that Sagasta is planning to delay the evacuation of Havana until the Philippine question has been settled. The theory is that in view of the assumed impregnability of the fortifications at Havana and the fact that Blanco's army has been reprovisioned and furnished with arms and ammunition, it would be possible for it to dictate terms to the United States in case of a resumption of hostilities. Then the Spanish Premier is suspected of entertaining a scheme to arouse the sympathy of leading European powers in behalf of Spain in such a way as to circumvent any designs the United States may have in reference to retaining the Philippines.

These reports are undoubtedly largely, if not wholly, a matter of speculation. But giving to them all the weight to which they are entitled on their face, it is safe to say that the policy which they imply will not strengthen the cause of the Spaniards in the remotest degree. If the approach of the cool and healthy season is to the advantage of the acclimated Spanish troops in Cuba, it will be no less so to our own troops, both in Cuba and the Philippines. Without a naval force in either and practically without a land force in the Philippines, it would be impossible for Spain to make any but a brief and feeble resistance. The occupation of the Philippines would be speedily completed by Admiral Dewey and General Otis, while the capture of the few points still occupied by the Spanish outside of Havana would follow. There is now a force of over 5,500 at San Francisco waiting to be transported to Manila for the reinforcement of Otis' army, and no doubt many thousands of the natives would gladly join our forces if their services should be needed.

In the schemes credited to Sagasta he is evidently merely looking out for the best terms to be made out of both Cuba and the Philippines. His object, in the first place, is to sell the latter as dearly as possible; and, secondly, to saddle the debt, incurred in perpetuating Spain's despotic rule over these islands for more than two centuries—including the sums stolen by their various Captain Generals—upon these islands or the United States.

If Sagasta entertains the hope of the success of any such game he is "counting without his host." He could only hope to "put up" any sort of fight worthy of the name with the aid of all, or nearly all, of the governments already referred to. But what power is ready to exhaust itself by a war with the United States in order to assist Spain in retaining possession of the Philippines? France cannot do so without violating those principles of neutrality with which it assumed to enter upon the task of bringing about peace between the United States and Spain by negotiating the peace protocol and offering its capital as the place of meeting for the Peace commission. Any breach of peaceful relations between the United States, on the one hand, and France, Germany, or Rusia, on the other, would be a most damaging blow to the commerce of each of these powers, and they are not accustomed to sacrifice their interests on sentimental or sympathetic grounds. Intervention in behalf of Spain by England is out of the question, while Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy, either unitedly or separately, have no motive for such a step. In fact, Germany has made repeated protestation of friendship within the last few months. Any expectation that financial interests in this country can be arrayed on the side of Spain in such a controversy is a delusion. Wall street, though reluctant to indorse the war at the outset, has profited from it, and in common with the commercial and financial interests of the country generally is enlisted on the side of territorial expansion. Even the "mugwumps" have either been won over to expansion or lost faith in their ability to control the foreign policy of the country. The course of the United States is forward, turning neither to the right nor the left at the sacrifice of its own interests and those of freedom and humanity.

WHAT SHALL WE JUBILATE ABOUT?

The Peace commission is not making rapid progress. It will not complete its labors until long after the next week's peace jubilee. It may be that the commission will accomplish nothing and that hostilities will be resumed some time during the winter. In view of the uncertainty on this point the question may be asked—many people have asked it—What are Chicagoans and their guests going to jubilate over next week?

The answer is that the events of the last few months have given them abundant cause for rejoicing, even though a treaty of peace should not be signed until more fighting has been done. To begin with, Uncle Sam has come out in the world. The nations of the earth have made his acquaintance and have come to the conclusion that he is an ugly customer to deal with. He has had a fair fight with his man. He has given him a knock-down blow in every round that was fought and has come off himself without a scratch. National prestige has been gained. That is something to rejoice over.

An inferior number of Americans attacked a superior number of Spaniards behind their strong intrenchments at San Juan, drove them out, and compelled the surrender of Santiago and 5,000 square miles of territory. That and the destruction of Cervera's fleet compelled the Spaniards to sue for peace and sign a protocol, by which the United States has acquired the valuable Island of Porto Rico, which the Spaniards are just about on the point of evacuating.

On the other side of the world another American fleet attacked and destroyed another Spanish fleet, captured some forts, and paved the way for the surrender of the capital of the Philippines to the combined army and naval forces of the United States. That victory at Manila must end ultimately in the acquisition of the entire Philippine group by this country, unless some European nation comes to the aid of Spain. It is not likely that any nation will be venturesome enough to do so, in view of the skill American gunners have displayed.

Not only are there many deeds of valor to jubilate over next week, but the material interests of the country have been promoted by what has happened since last April. American trade is to be increased. More American products will be consumed in the Philippines and the West Indies. Every $2,000 worth of American products represents a year's work for a man. That man stands for a family of five persons. So every additional $2,000 worth of American products sent abroad means another man at work and his family provided for. As exports to the new markets opened to American trade increase, so will employment for American wage workers increase.

Thus it will be seen that there is an abundance to jubilate over next week even if peace has not been made. There is enough for a week's rejoicing instead of three or four days. So "let joy be unconfined" and the procession move on. The dancers, the banqueters, and the paraders have abundant cause for rejoicing, and the spell binders will have ample material for their soul-stirring orations.

VIOLATING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

President Lindblom of the Civil Service commission is horrified to find that during his absence in Europe the other two commissioners—Carroll, Democrat, and Ludwig, Republican—have been violating an explicit provision of the law under which they serve. The law orders that public notice of the "time and place and general scope of every examination shall be given." By order of the two commissioners unannounced examinations for street laborers have been held and 300 lucky individuals who got quiet notice have had their names placed on the eligible list Messrs. Carroll and Ludwig make a lame excuse to the effect that "the commission can hold continuous examinations for laborers without any further announcement." As there are already several thousand names on the eligible list "continuous examinations" seem unnecessary, unless it is desired to give work to some favored individuals. It would be interesting to know who advised the two commissioners to play havoc with the law. Who was the politician eager to get around the law in order to get a job for some pet who put them up to this? Their action is clearly illegal, and yet "the matter has been referred to Corporation Counsel Thornton for an opinion." Unless he has had a change of heart the probabilities are that he will report that everything is legal which tends to take the starch out of the civil service law and make it valueless as a means of keeping Democratic bummers off the pay-rolls.

INDIANS GOING TO MEXICO.

It is said that the Delaware Indian tribe is holding a council in Indian Territory with a view to shaking the dust of the United States off its feet and emigrating bodily to Mexico. The more truth there is in stories of this sort the better for the United States. But the idea of such an emigration is too good to be true, except in a few isolated cases, like that of the Delawares, amounting at most to a few thousands. This tribe, moreover, is among the least objectionable of the bad lot. There is no hope of the Delawares' example being followed by the rest of the lazy redskins who lie around the agencies, loafing and drinking and making trouble. They are too fond of drawing free rations and living without work.

The Delawares are the Indians from whom Penn purchased the land for the great colony of Pennsylvania—the tribe to which belonged the friendly and alleged eloquent Logan. But two centuries have made a vast change in them. Like the rest of their race, they would not work, and they have therefore died off and degenerated. European civilization drove them steadily westward, their last migration being from Kansas into Indian Territory. Now they are again dissatisfied and alarmed at the pressure of advancing civilization, and are inclined to accept an invitation from Mexico to go and settle on the Yaqui River, in the State of Sonora. By all means let them go, and welcome. Possibly the example might inspire a few other tribes to do likewise.

Mexico is naturally friendly to the aboriginal tribes, because it is largely aboriginal itself, and it has had none of the vicious elements to deal with, as has the United States. If the American red savages were tame and gentle people like the Aztec peons of Mexico there would be no Indian question to vex our nation today. If they were willing to work like the Mexican Indians we should have no irreclaimable, fighting, butchering savages to deal with. In Mexico there are more men of Indian descent today than there were in the days of Montezuma, while in the United States there is left only a vicious and incorrigible handful of the red natives. Spanish apologists point to this fact as a proof of Spanish humanitarianism and of American inhumanity. It is nothing of the sort. Mexico's natives were docile, harmless, willing slaves of the proud hidalgos. The American Indians were fierce, treacherous, lazy, and utterly untamable. Their only possible destiny was to break, for they would not bend—to perish, for they would not work.

Full-blooded Aztec as President Diaz is, if he had our red savages to deal with he would not be anxious to increase their number. We certainly wish him joy of his experiment with the Delawares. It is to be hoped that this rather harmless tribe will encourage him to tempt some of the others across the Rio Grande. The United States would willingly pay the Mexican government a large cash bonus to take the whole redskin contingent forever into its care and keeping.

WHAT SPAIN WANTS OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

While the President is taking his well earned vacation the morning and evening papers continue to print dispatches to the effect that Spain is not ready to accept peace on American terms. That country is still trying to induce France or Germany or both of them to pay it three or five hundred million dollars for the Philippines and then have to fight the United States to get them. The President reads these dispatches of course, for he cannot get away from all official cares and perplexities by leaving Washington. It may be, however, that they do not disturb him. He may not believe that either France or Germany is anxious to buy a lawsuit—to buy real estate at a high price and then have to go to war on account of it and expose its navy to the fate which befell that of Spain. France not having had its "revenge" yet may not care to weaken itself by going to war with the United States. Germany, knowing that France will attack it whenever opportunity offers, will be slow to get into trouble with this country and give France the chance it covets. The President may reason thus and conclude that he need not borrow trouble on account of Spain. He is about the hardest-worked man in the country just now, and it will be a shame if he cannot have a little peace of mind during his brief respite from toil at Washington.

THE PULL IN THE SCHOOLS.

The report recently made by Mr. Gross, chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, to the Board of Education in favor of vesting additional authority in the Superintendent is timely, sensible, and business-like. To cure the evil of district committees and individual members bringing before the Committee on School Management matters relating to the appointment or transfer of teachers the report provides that no appointment, promotion, or transfer shall be made except upon request in writing to the Superintendent, and that "no committee shall report such appointment, promotion, or transfer except the same shall be approved in writing by the Superintendent."

The necessity for such a change has been illustrated recently and more than once. Some two months ago Miss Cowan was made principal of the Fallon School in place of Mrs. Codd, who was in line of promotion and had the required certificate and was in the school, although the Superintendent's recommendation was for Mrs. Codd. The same attempt was made and failed two weeks ago to put Miss Ervin in as head assistant in the Skinner School, the Superintendent's recommendation being Mrs. Hanna, who won after a hard fight. The friends of Miss Ervin are now trying to put her in as an extra teacher. In the Donahue case an attempt was made and is still being made to issue a certificate to a party who failed to pass the examination. Last, and worst of all, was the proposition to issue a principal's certificate to Miss Theresa Cannon without any examination at all.

There can be no question that such cases as these tend, as the report of the committee asserts, to break down the merit system and substitute therefor a system of favoritism based upon personal influence and invite teachers to seek advancement by importuning in person and through friends members of the board rather than seek the appointment or promotion upon merit. It is time to put an end to the pull and influence method which is demoralizing the school system. These are questions which it peculiarly belongs to the Superintendent to decide. He is in a position to decide impartially and intelligently, and it is his business to do so. If he cannot he is unfitted for his place and a new man should be put in it who is competent to do this important work. If the Board of Education really wishes the schools to come up to a high standard it must do away with pull and influence as the essential conditions of advancement. It is time to banish the methods of the ward bummers and City Hall henchman from the board rooms and let teachers stand upon their merits. Of those merits who is a better judge than the Superintendent? The board should promptly adopt the report of its committee.

TAKING CONTROL OF CUBA.

It is with a sense of relief that one learns the definite date on which the Spaniards must give up all authority in Cuba forever. The American commissioners at Havana have served formal notice on Blanco and his Spanish officials that the United States will assume entire military and governmental control of the island Dec. 1. American control throughout Porto Rico will begin Oct. 18. It is a pity that Blanco and his gang cannot be got rid of at a similarly early date. There can be no complete sense of security as long as the Spanish army continues on Cuban soil, and it is practically certain that the Spanish officials in office will utilize the remaining month and a half to line their pockets and to get away with everything possible to be kept out of American hands. They should be watched most vigilantly from this time forth to see that they do not destroy valuable records or government property of various sorts. Americans and Cubans alike will joyously welcome the day when the greedy and tyrannous Dons have to pack their grips and get out for good and all.

THE ISSUE NOT TENDERED.

A city paper quotes Secretary Bentley of the Democratic State Central committee as declaring that—

> Governor Tanner has said that the success of Republicans in the State election will demonstrate that the people are willing to uphold the hands of the men who are responsible for the Allen law.

Then the Secretary adds, speaking for the Democratic party: "We accept this issue." But when and where did Governor Tanner tender the "Allen law issue"? When did he state that the Republican party is responsible for and upholds the Allen law? If the Governor said what the Secretary alleges he did, who authorized him to make and tender issues on behalf of the Republican party? The State convention alone can do that. But the convention did not indorse the Allen law and did not accept responsibility for it. On the contrary, a resolution was adopted pledging the party to the repeal of any bad laws on the statute books. The only law the repeal of which has been demanded on account of its badness is the Allen law.

Governor Tanner, however, never made the statement attributed to him. He informs THE TRIBUNE that "the story is absolutely false." Therefore he has not attempted to tender the Allen law as an issue. Consequently there is nothing for Bentley and his fellow Democrats to "accept." Of course they would be delighted to have the people believe that the Republican party is upholding the Allen law, while the Democratic party is demanding its repeal. In that event the former would have the hot end of the poker and would suffer. If Tanner were running for Governor this year and were to stump the State in defense of the Allen law he would be beaten by 250,000 majority. He would not be able to carry a county, township, or precinct where the character of that law was understood.

The Democrats are eager to put on one side the free silver question and the territorial expansion question and to make the Allen law the sole issue of the campaign. But that law cannot be made an issue between the parties, for while a decided majority of the Democrats in the House voted for the law, a majority of the Republicans voted against it. This is a fact concerning which the Democrats have nothing to say. The Allen law is an issue as regards the faithless men who voted for it and their constituents. It is so much of an issue there that only a few out of the score of supporters of the law, some Democrats and some Republicans, who have been renominated, who will be elected. No Democratic misrepresentations and falsehoods, however, can make the voters believe that the Republican party upholds the Allen law.

HUMPHREY AN ELECTION JUDGE.

The law makes a Town Supervisor a judge of election. John Humphrey is Supervisor of Orland. Therefore he has an undisputed right to act as judge of election in his township next month. It appears from the printed list of judges that he is going to exercise that right. But Humphrey is candidate for reelection to the State Senate. He is not an unopposed candidate. There is a feeling of intense hostility to him in the district, and Humphrey is beginning to doubt whether his political days are not numbered. He is forced to admit that even if he is not beaten the contest will be close. Under those circumstances a person of delicate sensibilities would feel reluctant to act as judge in his own case, even though the law authorized him to do so. He would refuse to act as judge of election and would insist that somebody else, who was not directly concerned in the result of the election, should be his substitute. But Humphrey, not being a sensitive individual, proposes to serve as election judge in his own precinct, along with a Republican and a Democrat, both of whom he has himself selected. All this is in bad taste, but what else can be expected of Humphrey?

IN General Boynton's opinion the sickness at Camp Thomas was caused largely by beer. Moonshine!

THE esteemed Nebraska State Journal is trying to induce Colonel Bryan to resign. Perhaps Nebraska needs him for census purposes.

AT the same time somebody ought to pay the Cuban soldiers.

YOU might almost as well shoot an Indian as to give him the name of a Pillager.

COIN HARVEY may now be seen daily in the main tent in his daring act of overthrowing the Republican party.

THERE is a movement among the Iowa Republicans to secure ex-Governor Altgeld for six or eight Democratic speeches in that State. There is no need of that. Mr. Altgeld is doing no harm here.

IT is barely possible that the proprietor of the Gilsey House lost a small roll of bills on the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Patient Not a Judge.

"I am sorry to say, doctor," complained the patient, "that the medicine you gave me did not have the desired effect."

"How do you know, madam," replied the doctor, eying her sharply, "what effect I desired that medicine to have? Let me see your tongue."

It was thus that he shut her off, moreover, from replying.

Time's Healing Touch.

It was a sadly turned up nose,
That nose of Kitty Brown,
But Father Time heals all our woes,
And she has lived it down.

Drawing the Line.

Proprietor (of New York hotel)—"Beg pardon, sir, but you are Peluggum, the prizefighter, are you not?"

Hard-Looking Customer (at dinner table)—"No, sir. I'm Turnajack, the gambler."

Proprietor—"O, that's all right. (Beckoning the waiter.) Here, take this gentleman's order."

What Aged Him.

It was not grief
That, like a thief,
Robbed him of youth, they say.
His beard turned white
In a single night—
But he'd washed the dye away.

Frugal.

Guest (at anniversary dinner)—"You belong to one branch of the host's family, I believe?"

Poor Relation—"Yes, I belong to the branch that never had any plums on it."

Bravest of the Brave.

The only one
Who did not run
When the guns belched forth their fire,
Who felt no fear
When the foe was near,
Was Chaplain McIntyre.

Glaring Exception.

"Talk about men being punished in this life for their misdeeds!" exclaimed Gwilliams.

"Well, what new light have you got on that subject?" asked Sfiint.

"Didn't you read about that tornado out West a few weeks ago that struck a train and upset a car? The only man in it who wasn't hurt was the baggageman."

His Preference.

"I presume," remarked the promoter who had a scheme for benefiting his fellow-men by supplying them with a new and improved article of illuminating gas made from air and sunshine, "your platform is sound money?"

There was a slight clinking noise, and the Alderman from the Steenth Ward gave a responsive but noncommittal sort of cough.

"Well," he replied, "I think I prefer that it should give out as little sound as possible."

PERSONALS.

Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University has written a new life of Alexander the Great, which will be one of the leading features of the Century Magazine during the coming year.

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson's new book, to be published early this autumn by the Macmillan company, is entitled "Tales of the Enchanted Isles of the Atlantic." It will deal with the cycle of romance which lies within the early Irish, English, Spanish, and other traditions of the Happy Islands of the West.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has in McClure's Magazine for October an article on "The Cost of the War." There has been a great deal of speculation and talk on this subject by people who were in no position to come at the facts; but Mr. Vanderlip had them all right under his hand and his article, therefore, cannot fail to be read with interest.

One of the largest landed proprietors in Europe is the Prince of Schwarzenberg, who owns 207,871 hectares of land in Austria, Bohemia, and Bavaria. As many as 296 different industries are carried on in them, giving employment to 7,108 persons, of whom 1,490 are females. There are special arrangements for insurance, to which day laborers are not obliged to contribute, though they share the benefits.

FROM THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

There have been more people lost on the Klondike trails than were lost in the late war.—Peoria Herald.

The railways of England killed only eighteen passengers last year. Our railroad managers might get some valuable points from our English cousins in the matter of the safe handling of the traveling public.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

After clamoring for an investigation of the war the Democratic campaign managers announce that they will not place any reliance in the findings of the commission. This is rather hard on the Democratic commissioners.—Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

The assertion of young Henry George of New York that neither himself nor his father ever believed in the 16 to 1 doctrine would probably answer as a statement for a good many other people who have used it for political purposes.—Galesburg Republican-Register.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Hapley—"Clara and I have concluded to go into partnership for life." Bass—"So? Who furnishes the capital—Clara's father?"—Boston Transcript.

"The doctor," said the young mother, "says baby ought to have one cow's milk for his daily drink. Now, really, isn't that entirely too much?"—Indianapolis Journal.

"Has Baseton named the baby yet?" "No; you know the baseball season is nearly over, and he's waiting to see what player has the highest percentage."—Cleveland Evening Plain Dealer.

Jeweler—"I suppose the subject of this portrait lost his life in the Spanish war?" The Locket Purchaser—"O, no! He's coming home sooner than I expected. That's why I'm in a hurry to have it mounted."—Jeweler's Weekly.

Little Archibald was saying his prayers the other evening, while his mother was stroking his curly head and thinking of something else. Suddenly it struck her that the child had wandered from the text of the supplication that he had been taught to repeat. "What is that, darling?" she interrupted. "Go over that part again." "Give us this day our daily pie and cake, and forgive——" "Why, my love, that isn't right," the surprised mother broke in; "that isn't what mamma taught you to say." "I know," little Archibald replied, "but I don't want any more daily bread. I'd rather have pie and cake, and when we're prayin' for things you might as well ask for what you want the most."—Cleveland Leader.

Exposes Democratic Trickery.

"The Republicans were greatly interested yesterday," says the New York Sun of Monday, "in an editorial in the Daily News [Dem.], a paper edited by the Hon. Benjamin Wood, a Tammany man from the top of his head to the sole of his slipper, and published by the Hon. William L. Brown, one of Richard Croker's friends and intimates. This article reminds the Democrats that the 61,000 plurality in the State last year for Parker, Democratic candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals (of which plurality the Democratic campaigners brag mightily), was the result of 95,000 blank votes for Chief Judge cast by the Low men, who are not voting blank for Governor this year, but are voting for Roosevelt." [This shows how the Republicans lost the State of New York last year. The editorial referred to is printed in another column of THE TRIBUNE.]

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Prompt Evacuation of Porto Rico and Cuba Is an Industrial Necessity —What Delay Will Cost.

The immediate evacuation provided by the protocol is a sufficient reason for the vigorous declaration and determination of President McKinley that Porto Rico must be evacuated by Oct. 18 and Cuba by Dec. 1, but there is a reason still stronger in the crops and plantations, the prosperity and industry of both islands.

Cuba and Porto Rico are now near the threshold of a crop year, with only a few weeks to spare. The brief period of rest which bountiful nature in the tropics permits is nearly over. Until the Spanish troops leave neither industry nor agriculture can begin. No one will risk either capital or labor on the future under present conditions. The fields are not safe. The roads are cursed by wandering bands. Credit is unsettled. The changing tariffs derange foreign trade and deadlock imports. Spanish desire to squeeze the last penny in their closing weeks of misrule renders the impositions of departing officials worse than ever.

For trade, for industry, and for agriculture nothing can be worse than this. It has but to be stated to convince. All the future of the islands depends on ending the long uncertainties of war and civil strife and ending them at once. Protract the Spanish occupation into next January or February and next year's sugar crop has had a fatal blow. Other crops come later, but each needs time for preparation. On most plantations, farms, and patches all is gone—houses, cattle, tools, machinery, and labor.

Let peace and a settled American occupation begin for both islands by Dec. 1, earlier for Porto Rico than for Cuba, because its agriculture is more diversified, and the revival of industry and farming will begin in time for next year's crops, and the two islands will turn out next fall a crop of 600,000 to 700,000 tons of sugar, and may exceed this. Food will be raised. Tobacco will be planted in the spring and a fair crop pulled in the summer. Cattle can be imported. Capital will be active and plantations will be cleared, the houses rebuilt, the fields restocked, and new machinery erected in time for the next sugar crop.

Delay this so that crops cannot be put in and the remaining population of Cuba must be fed by public charity next summer. Vigorous action and assertion as vigorous of American rights in the evacuation are now necessary to secure the immediate future of the two islands and to promote the speedy restoration of all their industries and the support of their population.—Philadelphia Press.

emocratic Leaders and Dishonest Payments.

The management of the Democratic party of the United States is at present in the hands of a committee consisting of James K. Jones (Ark.), John P. Altgeld (Ill.), and William J. Stone (Mo.), Democrats; Henry M. Teller (Colo.), silver Republican; and William V. Allen (Neb.), Populist. This committee of the triple alliance has been appointed by the Democratic National committee, which sees the necessity and the propriety of uniting all the supporters of Bryanism [16 to 1 dishonest money standard].

The Triple Alliance committee, otherwise known as the Committee of Ways and Means, has appointed the author of "Coin's Financial School," commonly called "Coin" Harvey, as its general manager, charged with the duty of raising the wind wherewith to disseminate Democratic principles, which appear, in his view and that of the committee, to consist of the free coinage of silver.

General Manager Coin Harvey, expressing the views of the real leaders and bosses of the Democratic party, says:

> We have no sympathy with the New York Democrats nor with the Democrats of New Jersey, Connecticut, or Pennsylvania. I do not believe that the delegates from these States will be recognized by the next Democratic national convention.

The Democrats of the West and South took possession of the Democracy in 1896, as they had long been wishing and threatening to do. They are going to keep possession of it in 1898.

Congressman Alexander M. Dockery, a distinguished Missouri [rotten money] Democrat, thus defines the present campaign:

> The campaign of 1898 is but the skirmish of a big battle which is to follow in 1900. We should win in this preliminary contest, and thus be the better prepared to triumph in 1900. We are going to have in 1900 the same old fight and under the same leader—William J. Bryan.

Mr. Dockery should avoid giving pain to his Democratic brethren in this State. They are trying to carry it on the theory that the campaign of 1898 is a little private matter among the voters of New York.—New York Sun.

Teddy's Chances of Election.

Democrats who are disposed to reckon on victory in New York State this year because their candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals was elected last year by a plurality of 61,000 are evidently overlooking one important circumstance that led to the creation of this plurality. They ignore or forget the fact that of the 508,000 votes cast for the four leading Mayoralty candidates—Van Wyck, Low (ind. Rep.), Tracy (reg. Rep.), and George—no less than 95,000 were cast blank on the Chief Justiceship. In other words, 95,000 men who took the trouble to go to the polls to cast their ballots for the Mayoralty candidates did not take enough interest in the only State candidate to even put a cross mark opposite his name.

The vote for Van Wyck for Mayor of the Greater New York was 234,000 in round figures. That for Parker, the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice, was 278,000, or 44,000 more. The vote for Low, Tracy, and George was 274,000, or 40,000 more than Van Wyck's vote. The vote for Wallace, Parker's opponent for the Court of Appeals Chief Justiceship, was 235,000. This was 143,000 less than the total Mayoralty vote of the Van Wyck opposition. Of the difference what did not go to Parker was cast blank on the one State office to be filled.

Outside of the Greater New York territory the Republican candidate for Chief Justice had a plurality of 82,000. The 143,000 that he (Parker, the Democratic candidate) was ahead in the Greater New York left him the 61,000 which the State canvassers declared to be his proper plurality.

How will these 95,000 voters in the Greater New York, who undoubtedly cast their ballots for Low last year, vote this year? Are there any signs that they will stay away from the polls or that they will vote the Democratic ticket? They alone have it in their power to wipe out the Parker majority of 1897 and substitute a Republican one of 35,000 in its stead!

And is there any likelihood of the farmers up the State decreasing the 82,000 plurality they gave the Republican ticket last year?

If we are going to win we must not ignore facts. With 95,000 voters who cast their ballots for Mayor last year so indifferent then to the State judiciary that they would not vote for either candidate, it is evident that a good deal of missionary work must be done in the Greater New York if Roosevelt is to be beaten.—New York Daily News, Oct. 10.

Muse Invades a Georgia Court.

In a Georgia court not long ago a case involving a jackass came on for trial. The attorneys, after indulging in a fine frenzy, entered the following inspired motion on the docket:

If the court will consent, we will take up a case;
It treats not of section, country, or race;
It is of no interest to any, be it ladies or lass—
It begins and it ends with a humble jackass.

Thereupon the Judge, hastily summoning his muse to his assistance, entered up the following order:

This case coming on, this day to be heard
(Considered by the court to be quite absurd),
And the motion herein the court doth decide
To be hereby overruled and denied.
And the movers thereof shall not be exempt
From a fine of $1 each for contempt,
Wherein, until paid, the court further passes,
As sentence, that they be deemed said jackasses.
—Law Notes.

Decadence of Prohibition in Canada.

Full returns of the recent Canadian plebiscitum on the subject of prohibition are interesting and significant. As was predicted in these columns, prohibition was carried. Its majority was between 11,000 and 12,000. All the provinces save one, Quebec, voted for it, giving it an aggregate majority of nearly 63,000. Lower Canada voted against it, and gave an adverse majority of more than 51,000 [rendering its enforcement impossible, for the minority cannot rule the majority under universal suffrage and adverse popular opinion]. On the face of the case, therefore, prohibition won. But when all the circumstances are taken into account the result is seen, as we anticipated, to contain cold comfort for the prohibitionists, and to give the Laurier government some show of justification for regarding the vote as insufficient warrant for any radical legislation on the subject.

The first noteworthy feature is the enormous shrinkage of the prohibition majorities. Within the last dozen years at least half of the provinces have voted on the question of prohibition, and in every case have cast a much larger majority for it than in this last election. Thus Manitoba has given a majority of 12,522 for prohibition, which now shrinks to 5,090. Nova Scotia has given as much as 31,401, but last month she gave only 17,840. Ontario once gave 81,760, but now only 17,582. And even Prince Edward Island has let its prohibition majority fall from 7,226 to 6,160. So while four provinces have in recent years given a majority of nearly 133,000 for prohibition, all seven prohibitionist provinces last month gave less than 63,000—a falling off of more than 50 per cent. Assuredly that does not indicate a growth of prohibition sentiment.

In the second place, there is shown a falling off of popular interest in the question. For months the campaign raged or was worked up. The most strenuous and persistent efforts were made to get out a full vote. Political and religious influences were "worked" assiduously to that end. And the result was the casting of less than half the ordinary vote, perhaps not more than one-third. That is a fact which is scarcely to be explained on any other theory than the one we have mentioned. For if it be claimed, as some prohibitionists are claiming, that the anti-prohibitionists purposely refrained from voting in order to leave the total poll as small as possible, it inevitably follows that the actual sentiment of the people is overwhelmingly against prohibition. For if the majority of the prohibitionists voted, and the majority of the anti-prohibitionists did not, and yet the former had less than 12,000 majority, it is certain that a full vote all around would have shown a great majority against prohibition.—N. Y. Tribune.

Colonel Waring of New York to Clean Havana.

As soon as Havana is in possession of the American troops steps will be taken to improve the sanitary condition of the city. Colonel Waring and a corps of expert engineers are now in Cuba making investigations and surveys. For some time their efforts will be chiefly devoted to the construction of healthful camps for American soldiers, but as soon as possible the subject of Havana itself will be taken up.

The importance of the work with reference to the health of the United States cannot be overestimated. Competent medical authorities have asserted that within the last hundred years smallpox and yellow fever, directly traceable to Havana, have caused more deaths and financial loss in the Southern States than was caused by the civil war.

The great difficulty in Havana is owing to the fact that the bay, into which all the refuse of the city is emptied, is not flushed naturally by the rise and fall of the tide, and in consequence it is filthy and almost stagnant. For many years it was thought that the proper solution of the difficulty was to pierce the peninsula which forms the western protection to the harbor with a canal, and in this way create in the bay a circulating current that would wash it out.

Recent investigations by American engineers, however, have demonstrated that this method would not give the desired relief, and an entirely different plan is contemplated. It is now proposed to construct a large sewer from the city under the bay and thence to the sea by a tunnel under the eastern headland, between Morro Castle and Cabanas Fortress. The strong current which flows easterly will sweep the sewage into the open sea.

Any attempt to drain the city by way of the western headland would result in carrying the sewage back into the harbor.

Near the End of His Rope.

That homely proverb, "Give the calf enough rope," etc., is once more exemplified in the case of Aguinaldo, the golden whistle dictator of Luzon.

A special cable to the Herald from

KNIGHTS MARCH IN PITTSBURG.

Twenty Thousand Uniformed Templars Form in Line in the Parade.

ARE UNDAUNTED BY RAIN

Spectacular Feature of the Con clave Is a Success in Every Way.

BALL AT DUQUESNE GARDEN.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 11.—The parade of the twenty-seventh triennial conclave of the Knights Templar is now an event of history. Whatever had been anticipated in the way of gorgeousness, splendor, and general all-round success was amply realized. It was in every way the grandest parade ever held in this city.

In point of numbers—there were 20,000 marchers in line—it easily doubled similar occurrences of the past, and as far as the appearance of the men, their uniforms, the trappings of their horses, as well as the perfection of their movements were concerned the spectacle was a grand one.

Long before the booming cannon announced the start of the marchers there was a multitude of people packed together in an impenetrable throng along the line of march, extending from the heart of Allegheny City over into Pittsburg, out Fifth avenue to Schenley Park, a distance of seven miles.

At 10 o'clock the cavalcade had completed its formation and the march began, and three hours later the last detachment passed the same point. Rain commenced at 1:30 o'clock and for awhile it looked as if the parade might be broken up, but the Knights walked along with the same spirit in the rain as they had done under the shining sun. The crowd soon began to reorganize and the volleys of cheers and applause that were given could not but have an effect, and the result was the line remained unbroken until the end.

The arrangements were all perfect. Streets were roped in and guards, composed of the members of the Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., and of Battery B, who have recently been mustered out, were stationed along the line.

The Chicago and other Illinois Knights marched in the Sixth Grand Division, which was in command of Eminent Sir James P. Sherwin of Chicago. St. Bernard Commandery paraded the largest number of swords in the Illinois battalion. With Chief of Staff Eminent Sir Bestor G. Brown were the following aids: Robert W. Hoynes, J. Kerkner, E. B. Chandler, Nathan B. Lewis, Charles C. Davis, Horace C. Richardson, and Leo L. Ward.

The Grand Commandery of Illinois was preceded by a band of sixty pieces. Chevalier Bayard Commandery came next with thirty-five swords. St. Bernard Commandery marched about in the middle of the division.

The social feature of the conclave was a reception tonight at the Duquesne Garden. The guest of honor was Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, Warren La Rue Thomas. After the reception there was a ball and the gathering did not break up until after midnight. Duquesne Garden is an immense building and it is estimated more than 8,000 Knights with their ladies attended the reception.

Immediately after the parade the formal opening of the twenty-seventh triennial conclave of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America took place in Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park.

Grand Master Thomas delivered the annual address, after which he ordered the roll call, and the organization of the grand encampment took place. Thereafter the reports of Grand Treasurer Lines and Grand Recorder Mills were read and referred.

TO CHANGE PRAYER BOOK TITLE

Proposition Before the Episcopal Convention Which May Give Church a New Name.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Today's event at the Episcopal convention was a missionary meeting formed by the joint sessions of the House of Bishops and House of Deputies.

The Bishop of Alaska, Peter T. Rowe, gave a review of his work in that country. In the two years of his residence there, where at first there were only two clergymen, there are now twelve missionary stations, ten clergy, six women workers in the field, 400 children in the Sunday schools, and the valuation of church property in Alaska today is $37,648, the congregation being native Indians and white men who go to work in the gold fields.

A revival of evangelists in the church was asked for. Mr. John Stottsenburg of Indiana, in a resolution asking for the reinstatement of an old time functionary in aiding the clergy, was met with the statement on the part of Dr. Davenport of Tennessee that there has been provided by canon a special order of deacons to assist the clergy, and that a resolution to this effect would be a discourtesy to the Bishops of the House. The resolution was referred to the committee.

Mr. George W. Smith of California made a motion to establish a missionary college, in which students should be trained for special work in foreign fields. The Rev. Mr. Seabreeze of Indiana amended the resolution by recommending that a professor of languages be added to each theological seminary of the church, whose duty it should be to prepare by special course young aspirants for the work of missions.

A motion was made in the House of Deputies by Dr. Walton W. Battershall to change the title page of the Prayer Book, and to strike out the words Protestant Episcopal, leaving the rest unchanged. This motion was referred to the committee. If it prevails the name of the church will be changed.

A resolution was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Prall of Detroit, providing that a committee of five Bishops and five deputies be appointed to ascertain the status of members of the Reformed Episcopal Church and of reconfirmation of such persons who may desire to come back into the Episcopal Church, and to report thereon to the present convention. A motion to lay it on the table met with the chorus of "No!" "No!" but the mover managed to delay consideration by objecting to immediate action, and it went to the calendar.

MONEY TO BOOM VAN WYCK.

Estimated That New York Democrats Will Spend Half a Million in the Campaign.

New York, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—A man who has been familiar with campaign funds in the past and the effort to raise them says that the Democracy this year will spend at least $500,000 in the attempt to elect Van Wyck.

A large part of this sum, he says, will come from the place holders in Greater New York. Here the old system of assessment will be applied. The men earning $1,000 a year will be taxed 1 per cent, those earning $3,500 1½ per cent, and so an increase of ½ per cent for every additional $500 in salary. This draft is expected to yield something like $150,000, which with voluntary contributions and also from corporations will raise the figures to perhaps $300,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Parker's Hair Balsam is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

THE NEW COLLAR.

E. & W. "Poynette." E. & W.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 to 115 STATE-ST.

Pinnacle of Excellence. **Tailored Suits, Coats.** A Wealth of Fall Suits.

The aftermath of our grand fall opening is fully 100 per cent beyond out utmost sanguine expectations. We have demonstrated to the good dressers of Chicago that fine clothes do not necessarily entail exorbitant expense or the lavish expenditure of money. Encouraged by the remarkable increase in our business, we offer Suit and Coat bargains for today and tomorrow that will serve to impress upon you more forcibly than ever that, while we are showing the largest and most select line of stylish apparel, we are not asking the highest prices. Note the items:

300 of the best Silk Lined Suits on sale today—the new dip front, box shaped single breasted, notch collar coats—single breasted, tight-fitting, military standing collar coats, and double breasted, tight-fitting coats, with large revers—skirt flounced and made after imported design—made of black and fancy camel's hair and homespun—all lined throughout in solid black and fancy colored taffeta—while they last..... **$25.00**

250 Stylish Man-Tailored Suits—in camel's hair, mixed tweeds, and homespuns—blacks, royals, tans and many two-toned effects—tight fitting, single and double breasted, fly and box front effects—handsomely silk lined—positively worth at least $22.00—Monday..... **$15.00**

One hundred and fifty nobby, mannish top coats, in kersey and unfinished worsted—coats that cannot be beat for grace and style for less than $25.00 elsewhere—in pearls, tans, blacks, and browns—the distinct Stevens styles—such as you admired at our opening—at..... **$15.00**

Handsome Coats in Unfinished Worsteds, Kerseys, Meltons, and Tweeds, in black, tan, brown, royal, modes, green, and red— all beautifully silk lined throughout—500 go on sale today—all cut in the very latest style—remarkable bargain, as they are actually worth $15.00—on sale at..... **$10.00**

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 to 115 State Street.

Rich Autumn Styles.... **A Bower of Millinery Beauty** Gorgeously Arrayed...

Chicago's magnificent millinery headquarters—the real style center where fascinating hat conceptions, in harmony with the highest milliners' art, are always to be found. A positive maze of autumn hat loveliness—a showing that is not to be confounded with the ordinary creations recklessly offered under the caption of "Paris Millinery."

All the praiseworthy ideas that have met with so much favor abroad, are here for your inspection—a gathering unmeasurably grand—an exhibit that is only possible with Stevens, purposely planned to exemplify our millinery supremacy. If you desire absolute exclusiveness and correctness of style let us supply you with your new fall hat.

During our Grand Opening we demonstrated to forty thousand women the superiority of our styles—this week we propose to illustrate the advisability of buying here, by striking a price level on strictly proper hats that will appeal to the modest as well as the liberally-supplied pocketbook.

Millinery of the highest order—personally picked by our own experts and imported for this occasion—together with hundreds of handsome hats from our workrooms—$25.00, $15.00 and..... **$10.00**

MEMORANDA MUST BE STAMPED

Treasury Department Makes a Ruling on Sales of Live Stock Adverse to Dealers.

Collector Coyne of the Internal Revenue department received a ruling from Washington yesterday to the effect that all memoranda having reference to the sale of live stock at the Stock-Yards must bear the revenue stamp prescribed in the war revenue act.

The Collector considers the ruling important in view of the complaints made by dealers that sales at the Stock-Yards often necessitated the making of several bills or memoranda.

Collector Coyne recently wired to Washington for an explicit ruling on the point.

Death of Private A. H. McCoy.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.—A dispatch today from Ponce, Porto Rico, announced the death of Private Albert H. McCoy, Company C, Third Illinois, of malarial fever.

Thousands of men in lonely homes call up the pictures of the loved and lost ones, who might still be happy husbands with healthy babies prattling at their knees, if they had only been a little more observant and thoughtful. When a woman's complexion gets pale and sallow and her eyes look heavy; when she is evidently nervous and despondent, and complains of pains and aches and dragging down and burning sensations; a wise man should know that she is suffering from weakness or disease in a womanly way. The thoughtful man who realizes this will at once advise his wife to consult some eminent and skillful specialist. He will know that the average physician will insist upon the obnoxious examinations and local treatment so embarrassing to modest, sensitive women. He should know that these ordeals are unnecessary. Dr. R. V. Pierce is an eminent and skillful specialist, who has been for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. During that time, with the assistance of a staff of able physicians, he has prescribed for many thousands of women. He is the inventor of a wonderful medicine for the special weaknesses of women, that cures in the privacy of the home. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity strong, healthy and vigorous. It corrects all irregularities and stops all debilitating drains. Medicine dealers sell it and have nothing "just as good."

W. R. Malcolm, Esq., of Knobel, Clay Co., Ark., writes: "My wife for perhaps four months previous to the birth of our child took the 'Favorite Prescription.' This strengthened her entire system, and child-birth, to her, was very easy, being attended with little pain. Our baby Ruth is 15 months old and she has never been sick a day."

Reliable Clothing

For Men and Boys.

Good judges tell us every day that the perfection of our clothing is a surprise to them. Hundreds of men who have never worn anything but high-grade tailors' garments are finding out that the only difference is in the price with the balance in our favor by 50 per cent.

Men's fashionable Suits.....$10.00 to $35.00
Youths' fashionable Suits .....$ 7.50 to $20.00
Men's fashionable Overcoats....$ 7.50 to $47.50
Youths' fashionable Overcoats..$ 5.00 to $25.00
"The Putnam" $8.50 Hats, $2.50.

Mail Orders with Cash Promptly Filled. Samples Free.

PUTNAM DAYLIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE,

N. W. COR. STATE & QUINCY.

Morris Chairs.

This very comfortable chair, without which no library, sitting room, or den is complete, obtains its name from its original inventor, the late William Morris—poet, author, and designer.

After a weary day in the city nothing is more comfortable than to seat oneself in a Morris Chair to contemplate and think or to read.

We carry a fine line of Morris Chairs at lowest prices.

Our nine floors of fine and medium furniture are worthy of your inspection.

We are makers, therefore sell cheaper than any house in Chicago.

Morris Chairs.....$ 8.50 up
Patent Rockers.....$10.50 up
Hall Benches.....$ 8.50 up
Brass Beds.....$13.50 up

We Guarantee our Furniture. We use nothing but best hair in our upholstering.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

JOHN A. COLBY & SONS,

Store: 148-154 Wabash-av. Factory: 44-50 N. Elizabeth-st.

KNOX HATS. Perfect Fall Shapes now ready. Quality the best. JOHN E. SHAYNE & CO Palmer House Block.

HATS BARNES' HATS ARE GOOD HATS. CHAS. W. BARNES Wabash and Monroe.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Correct Paris millinery...

Today in those Rue de la Paix Rooms a most noteworthy showing—the latest arrivals from our Paris house, introducing the newest, most recent Parisian effects.

In line with our latest information from Paris—the ideas we are now constantly introducing differ materially from styles shown earlier; and from this fact today's grand exhibit takes on a special interest.

In this promptness to recognize these ever-recurring style-changes lies the Mandel millinery supremacy. Also today fifty or more French model hats, that were imported to sell at $30, $40 and $50—specially marked 18.00

Untrimmed millinery.

Today the Geneva, one of our best $3 fur felt satin lined hats, ready to wear, on sale at 1.00

English round hats, knockabouts, telescope and walking hats—a peerless selection—also for young girls and little tots—from 75c up to 5.00

The Jubilee, best fur felt, satin lined, stitched trimming—a $5 hat at 2.95

Sale of Violets, imported and domestic—wood violets, ragged violets, French violet bouquets at 24c, also at 50c, 75c, 1.50 and 2.50

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Autumn suits and jackets: Special today.

All those new and novel imported effects—many entirely exclusive here—perfect style-models and priced as you'll find them nowhere else.

Swell tailor-made suits, lined throughout with *taffeta silk.* Made of fine all-wool cheviots, in all the new shades; nobby fly front jacket, satin facings, as in a man's overcoat. Any tailor would charge $30—our price is $15

New tailor-made tight-fitting suits, made of the new two-toned camel's hair cheviot, in several new shades—jacket lined with taffeta silk, newest-shaped skirt. This material is the most fashionable and the scarcest in the market. Tailor's price to order $40.00—our price ready-made $19

Nobby fall jackets in kerseys, meltons & cheviots, all lined with taffeta silk, new dip fronts, dart sleeves, in tans, royal brown, navy and black—thoroughly tailored throughout—a $25 garment, today— $15

A swell imported jacket made of fine high-finish kersey, lined throughout with a new satin striped silk—entire garment trimmed with genuine Persian lamb fur—as nobby a garment as we have ever shown for the money—well worth $40—our special price— $25

Exclusive, elegant fall black goods.

Today a showing of late deliveries of high-class black goods—detained till now at the Custom House, and first shown this morning in that great third floor black goods section—styles not to be shown again this season. They consist of three lots—

Duchess de'Orloff—Drap de Patre— 1.00
Chiffon de soutache—Travere de Russe— 2.00
Beatrice de Cerle—Mistral et bayadere— 3.00
Velour de chenille—Souffle et satin.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Phenomenal fur selling.. Just for today.

Preliminary prices—special Wednesday offerings that can have no parallel—introductory values in that model fur section—less, very much less, than prices later must be.

First quality astrakhan collarettes, well lined and latest shape—the $9.00 grade today at 5.50

Best electric seal collarettes, Persian lamb yoke and under collar, deep storm collar, round or 5-pointed—worth $14.00—at 8.50

Genuine seal and Persian lamb tab collarettes—the most stylish garment of the season—value $55.00—at 37.50 and 40.00

Electric seal storm collars; best quality, tail trimmed—worth $12.00—today— 7.50

Real stone marten neckscarfs, with tail trimming, selected shades, well worth $12.00—today 8.75

Black marten collarettes, with electric yoke and undercollar, deep storm collar, handsomely lined, well worth $20.00—today 12.50

French black marten collarettes, 11 in. deep; heavy satin lined—$16.50 quality—at 10.50

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Dr. Jaeger's underwear: It's the world's standard.

All the garments are made of the finest and purest sheep's wool, without the admixture of any cotton or trace of noxious dyes. Every article of underwear for men, women and children in the autumn and winter weights. When you buy Jaeger goods you buy the *very* best and at as low prices as are usually charged for goods of inferior grade.

Woolen fabrics woven by Dr. Jaeger's process give more protection against both heat and cold than any other made. It is the only system recommended by the world's eminent physicians. Ideal undergarments for this changeable climate. Only here.

Dr. Jaeger's sanitary underwear allows the skin to breathe freely, at the same time absorbing its exhalations, and leaving the body dry and warm. Gives the greatest warmth with the least weight.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Laces and lace novelties..

Today extraordinary attractions — fancy embroidered gauzes—fancy gauzes embroidered in chenille effects—tucked and corded liberty silks—tucked and corded taffetas—taffeta and liberty silk embroidered with chenille cords—shirred and pleated mousseline de soie—new bell-shaped robes in chenille and renaissance effects—special priced robes—*at just half*—at 10.98, 9.98, 8.98

New laces in point Luxeuil—point Bruges—point Venise—also a large assortment of novelty laces, in black, cream and white, also evening shades—new patterns in point Venise all-overs in white and ecru—special prices today—

85c laces for 67½c worth $1.50
85c worth $1.75

500 pieces new Chantilly laces—all silk, in white, cream, and black, from 4¼ to 10 inches wide, to day—

85c laces for 12½c,
45c laces for 19c,
25c laces for 25c

NEWS OF THEATERS.

The Countess Valeska.

A romantic drama in four acts from the German of Rudolph Stratz, produced at the Columbia Theater by Julia Marlowe and her company.

THE CAST.

Achim von Lohde, formerly Captain in the Prussian Regiment of Gendarmes, now partisan of Bogun's Cossacks.....Mr. Hobart Bosworth

Herr von Lohde, Achim's father..... disguised as Bogun, Cossack Hetman ..... Tuleikes, a Lithuanian poacher .....Mr. T. A. Hall / Mr. T. L. Cartwright / ....Mr. Byron Ongley

Roger, Marquis von Sturmell, aid-de-camp on Napoleon's staff.....Mr. John Blair

Muechenberg (Suabian), Captain of the Confederation of the Rhine Contingent.....Mr. Donald Maclaren

Lamotta (Italian), Lieutenant in the Piedmontese Cavalry.....Mr. E. L. Stuart

General Lamarrois, of the Old Guard.....Mr. Dodson L. Mitchell

Major D'Auzoni, of the Old Guard.Mr. Lon Stevens

Lieutenant Colet, of the Old Guard.....Mr. Frederic Murphy

Grenadier Matthieu, of the Old Guard.....Mr. David Hanchett

Count Bjelinski, Valeska's brother, Nobleman of Polish National Legion.....Mr. M. J. Beane

Lonski, Nobleman of Polish National Legion.....Mr. Martin Daly

Aweyde, Nobleman of Polish National Legion.....Mr. Herbert Foster

Mohammed Bey, Captain of the Mamelukes.....Mr. James T. Barton

Rustan.....Mr. Frank Bernard

Nepomuk, Steward in Countess Valeska's Castle.....Mr. James Cooper

Countess Valeska.....Miss Julia Marlowe

Elizabeth, her sister-inlaw...Miss Norah Lamison

Frau Ursula, housekeeper (a Prussian).....Mrs. Sol Smith

Basir, serving maid.....Miss Katherine Wilson

Without having read the German of Mr. Rudolph Stratz it is safe to say that his play, "Der Lange Preusse," has been somewhat marred in the adaptation. Whoever is responsible for the English version wisely refrains from having his or her name printed upon the program. The original play must have been a fine, stirring melodrama, written about the romantic figure of a tall Prussian soldier, who, after many thrilling escapes, suddenly finds himself surrounded by the enemy in the castle of the lady he has loved a year before. His intrigues there, his disguise and discovery, his salvation by the means of the fair lady, who is constantly torn between patriotism and love, form the basis of the drama and go to make up such a play as Mr. Edward Sothern might carry to enormous success if he were only tall and blond.

Unfortunately the English version had to be changed to suit the genius of Miss Julia Marlowe, so that the Countess Valeska takes the center of the stage instead of the tall Prussian. The result is a somewhat abortive melodrama just saved by the fine emotional acting of Miss Marlowe. Even as it is, the strength of the story would not be much lessened if there were only a possible actor in the part of the hero. The audience can enter into the storm and stress of the Countess' contending emotions if they were only aroused by a worthy object. But they cannot grow deeply interested in her sacrifice and sorrow when she is made to suffer for a country bumpkin who is apparently without wit, resource, or even personal courage. The author intended his hero to be a heroic, dare-devil lover whose strength of purpose leads him to give up even his passion for his country. Mr. Bosworth, possibly aided and abetted by the adapter, makes him something between a lackey and an overgrown farm servant who moves the audience to mirth rather than admiration. Mr. Bosworth is the more inexcusable because he has a part which it is exceedingly difficult entirely to butcher. That he has succeeded in doing so almost beyond belief lends him an air of distinction calling for mention before any one else.

It is pleasant to pass on to the contemplation of Miss Marlowe's acting. Under the circumstances her performance, robbed of its proper meaning by the shifting of the issues and the feebleness of her main support, becomes a veritable tour de force, which excels anything that the actress has yet achieved. Any one with her personal charm and beautiful enunciation could play Rosalind or Viola; few actresses on the stage today could portray so many and so varied emotions with so much effect as Miss Marlowe did last night. To speak quite frankly, her performance is a revelation, for few, except, perhaps, her more ardent admirers, have ever suspected Miss Marlowe of so deep an understanding of character or so authoritative a power of interpretation. As the Countess Valeska Miss Marlowe has acquired an emotional strength and yet a certain poise which in their combination betray a knowledge of life and character only to be acquired by experience in the world. At the same time there is a constant tendency to exaggeration and overstudying of effective, which may prove destructive to further development. These faults are hardly apparent in a play which is avowedly melodramatic, but they would militate strongly against success in a modern society drama such as Miss Marlowe is said to be contemplating. In other words, if Miss Marlowe is going to compete with the great actresses of the day she must learn the requirements of the modern drama and cultivate the art of being natural. And after all Mr. Gillette has taught us that even in downright melodrama the natural method is best.

Thanks chiefly to the persistent and successful efforts of the actress, "The Countess Valeska" is a play well worth going to see, especially if you like the clash of arms and fine costumes. But the supporting company must not be forgotten. With the exception of Mr. Bosworth the cast is exceptionally strong all through. Especial credit belongs to Miss Norah Lamison, who made a pleasing impression here two years ago with Mr. Mansfield in "Arms and the Man." On this occasion she plays the part of a simple German maiden, who might be considered a forward wench if it were not for the charming naivety of Miss Lamison's acting. The light comedy scenes are rather Teutonic in character, but Miss Lamison and Mr. David Hanchett make the most of them. Mr. John Blair does some good straightforward acting as the Marquis von Sturmell, and Mrs. Sol Smith is good as ever as the property housekeeper. The rest of the parts are well filled.

It is a pity Napoleon does not enter into the play except as the possible victim of a conspiracy; for if he had anything to do with the plot his entrance at the end of the first act would be splendid. As it is it means nothing.

Recital of Richard Strauss' Songs.

Mr. Hamlin's Strauss recital at the Grand Opera-House yesterday afternoon was a complete success. When the project was first taken into consideration some doubts were expressed as to the possibility of entertaining a mixed audience through a whole performance with the music of a single composer, especially a composer like Richard Strauss, who is quite enough of a genius to be caviare to the general. The result outran expectations. The audience, though not overwhelming, was large and interested from the outset. Soon the exquisite feeling and wonderful mastery over the realm of expression evinced by each number on the program began to tell upon the listeners, and before the end came Mr. Hamlin had been obliged to increase the difficulty of the task before him by responding to more than one encore.

Nothing is more consoling in the midst of all the bad music and bad art which win popularity than that when the unwilling public is dragged almost in spite of itself to hear what is best, great art seldom, if ever, fails of its effect.

Possibly there was no one at the Grand Opera-House who had not gone willingly and with forethought. It is certain, however, that there are other music-lovers innumerable who did not go because they were not sufficiently urged, but who would have enjoyed every note if they had been there. For the sake of all those misguided people it is to be hoped that Mr. Hamlin may repeat his experiment at no distant date, for he would be in no danger of singing to empty seats.

It is chiefly in perfection of expression that Strauss excels. He belongs entirely to the school of musicians who regard music as the highest manifestation of thought; his orchestral works are written for the purpose of giving utterance to concrete ideas. For that reason he excels in the interpretation of words into music. In every case one feels that the musical accompaniment is inevitable; other versions may be composed by other musicians, but none can be so entirely and immediately acceptable.

Love and passion are necessarily the motive powers in all lyric writing, and these songs are no exception to the general rule. When the poet ceases to love he is no longer a poet; more especially does he cease to write lyrics. Already Richard Strauss has composed enough songs to make him famous on that score alone; indeed, any one of his songs would proclaim him a musician and a poet; yet he is only 34 years of age. He still has many years of song composing before him, and they will all deal with the same subject, but every one of them will be a distinct revelation.

It would be difficult to single out from the program one number that was more satisfactory than another. In the first part "Die Nacht" was perhaps the most effective.

The first encore was accorded to the well-known "Serenade" in the second part. This is peculiarly Strauss-like in that it gives a new and altogether delicious aspect to a time-worn idea. The scarcely fluttering breeze, the magic of the moonlight, the whispering of the brook, the fragrance of the dew, and the sweetness of the nightingale dreaming of kisses are expressed in the delicate accompaniment and light melody advancing as it on tiptoe, as they never were expressed before.

"Thou Crown of My Heart" had also to be repeated, and the climax was reached when Mr. Hamlin wound up the program with "Cecilia," a passionate appeal whose superb closing phrase fairly brought down the house.

Of Mr. Hamlin's rendering of these songs it is hard to speak too highly. No one merely listening at his ease to the fine vocalization and beautiful phrasing of the singer has any conception at first hearing of the immense difficulty of these songs, in some of which the intervals are positively terrifying, and the tax upon the vocal powers is hardly ever lessened by support from the piano. Mr. Hamlin has spent many arduous months over the study of his subject, and the result is that he is a better singer than he ever was before. His phrasing has always been good, but on this occasion it was notably so, while in tone coloring and breadth of expression he has made a distinct advance. His covered tones are rounder and his lower register is less weak than before, though in the last respect there is room for improvement. His middle and upper voice has a remarkable sweetness which is most essential to the rendering of lyrics, but there is still observable a certain tightness about the higher notes which ought to be somehow removed.

But it is as a song interpreter that Mr. Hamlin deserves most praise. His singing was instinct with intelligence and full of expression. After such an achievement he may claim to be at the head of the art in this country, and when the names of Mr. Bispham and the late Eugene Oudin are called to mind, Mr. Hamlin may be said to move in the company of great singers. One word especially should be said in praise of his German diction, which has always been a great source of difficulty. His study of Strauss has improved his articulation almost beyond recognition, although even here there is still a little to be desired. Only once in all the songs he sang did his purity of tone desert him, and that was for a moment in "Das Geheimniss." In all the rest he was faultless in this respect, and that is saying a great deal for any singer.

The 'cello Sonata in F was a most welcome addition to the program. As a composition it hardly represents Strauss at his best, for it is not strikingly original; indeed, it is even at times commonplace. But it is a tuneful work, with a clever piano accompaniment, and gives splendid opportunities to the instrument, of which Mr. Steindel was not slow to avail himself. The second movement, which is almost in the form of a funeral dirge, was magnificently rendered with that fullness of tone which Mr. Steindel always has at his command. The finale is distinctly cheerful, in strong contrast to the funereal andante. On the whole it is a work which should become extremely popular among 'cellists. Mrs. Steindel played the piano accompaniment sufficiently well.

In the songs Mr. Hamlin received able support from Mrs. Skelton, who grappled splendidly with the technical difficulties of the accompaniments. In several cases the pianist was quite as essential to success as the singer. This was notably the case with "The Serenade," where Mrs. Skelton did yeoman service.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Point of View.

A MAN and a woman stood together again under the orchard boughs, but the canopy of bloom, like sunset-tinged clouds floating among the gnarled old branches, had been swept away before a bitter breath from the east. Spring is never too lavish of her smiles; today she was sulking again. The grass was strewn with brown shriveled wisps—all that was left of the spring glory—and through the scant foliage, crisping in the keen wind, the sky once more appeared a sweep of unbroken gray. The cold, hard light, the raw bleakness were drearier than the fading dullness of an autumn day. A change, indeed, from that first morning seven years ago, when the rapture of spring was in the air and in the blood and in the mating warble of the birds.

The change was in the man's face, too, which was lowering and rather sullen, and his companion was no longer the nymph of the grove, in whom all the young life, all the fleeting evanescent loveliness of the spring seemed embodied. The eyes into which he looked were gray, not limpid azure, the face had no dazzling bloom nor bewitching curves almost infantine in their dimpling softness. That rounded babyish prettiness is soon refined away by those busy gravers, time and experience, who shape the story of the years in the deepening lines round mouth and eyes. To one who could look deeper than the surface bloom, Ella Durand's face would have spoken of life bravely faced, of long waiting patiently endured, of determined loyalty, of proud faithfulness, and of a heart and nature deepened and enriched and spiritualized by the discipline of the years.

But if blue eyes have caught a man's fancy, what does it matter how deep and wistful the gray ones may be, and of what value the stamp of thought and culture in a woman's face if its early freshness is gone? Just now Ella Durand's face was calm, if sad, and the mouth, which, if she had been alone, might have drooped pitifully, was set in proud decision. The promise of her springtime had come to naught. Through those past weeks her long-cherished hopes had drooped and fallen with the white bravery of the trees. Love and loyalty and undaunted trust weighed as nothing against a smile, a laugh, the ignorant childish adoration of a pair of sunny blue eyes. Only last night she had seen—— But no, the child was not to blame, let her have her happiness; she wished to blame no one—it was natural, no doubt—better to say good-by now and be done with it. But Major Sandbrook would not be done with it.

"Of course, I can't hold you to your promise since you wish to cry off," said Basil, digging his stick viciously into the turf. He knew it was only what he had been longing for, and yet somehow he felt distinctly aggrieved. "I don't want to make any accusations, either, but I at least have been desperately mistaken, it would seem. I never thought you would have been fickle. I am not to blame for this."

. . . . . .

"Major Sandbrook—you promised—last night—we—we can't—O, poor Aunt Ella!" The blue eyes filled, the soft young mouth quivered.

"Aunt Ella be—I mean we don't need to worry about her any more," said Basil, tightening his clasp and covering the fair face with kisses till the tears were dried in a superb carnation glow. "Don't vex yourself about her any more. There was no dishonor in loving you. A man can't help such things, but he can keep his word, and you know I would have kept mine, though we nearly broke our hearts over it last night, and today she calmly tells me it has been a mistake, and throws me aside, after all these years, like a worn-out glove. I had thought different things of her, but she's done us a good turn today—eh, Maudie? and now," rapturously, "there is nothing between us and happiness."

Maudie, listening as if to an oracle of the gods, let her head sink on his shoulder with a long, satisfied sigh. And this bliss might have been Aunt Ella's, and, marvel of marvels, she had been willing to let it go. Even tender-hearted Maudie felt that, though she might pity poor Aunt Ella for being unable to appreciate the highest gift of life, she herself need postpone her happiness no longer.

It had to be postponed, however, for a little. Although he was off with his old love, Major Sandbrook felt that it would be hardly decent to court his young love openly under the same roof with his former flame. It would have been no more than Ella deserved after her inexplicable but most opportune display of heartlessness; but he was not that sort of man, he said to himself, as he settled himself comfortably in the London express. As the train moved out of the station he felt quite a glow of virtue in having torn himself away from his young love. He had to report himself to his new chief, and there was some business to settle which would fill up the few days before Maudie returned home, and then he would go and claim her openly.

General Waring was known to Major Sandbrook, as he is to the greater part of the English-speaking world, by name, but the two men had not met before. Basil was conscious of being subjected to an almost uncomfortably keen scrutiny at first, as if his chief were trying to reconcile the man before him with what he might have heard of him; but the business part of the interview was soon over, and the two men talked for a time pleasantly enough, as they had abundant subjects in common. At last, when Basil rose to go, General Waring said a little stiffly, and in a tone that suggested a certain strain of effort:

"By-the-bye, Major Sandbrook, I ought to congratulate you. I happened to be a good deal in Brookshire last summer, and as my friend's place was near Sheldon, I heard all about your good fortune, and had the pleasure of making Miss Durand's acquaintance. You're a lucky man."

"Well, I think so, of course," said Basil, feeling a little foolish, and conscious that he was—yes, actually flushing. "I am engaged to a Miss Durand, certainly—to the—er—younger Miss Durand—Miss Maud——"

"What!" ejaculated General Waring, leaping involuntarily to his feet. For a moment the two men stood staring at each other, but that one monosyllable conveyed a world of meaning to Basil Sandbrook's reddening ears.

"I beg your pardon," said General Waring, recovering himself somewhat after a moment, "I was a little surprised; the report was so positive, but I daresay I was misinformed. Gossip often gets hold of the wrong end of the stick. I think I saw Miss Maud Durand, too—a sweet young creature—congratulate you all the same, I'm sure." And he wrung Basil's hand on parting as if his new acquaintance had laid him under some eternal obligation.

From the Horse Guards Major Sandbrook walked to his club with his eyes on the pavement. So Waring had been at Sheldon; Waring admired Ella, that was plain enough; and a woman whom Waring would admire must be—but he hastily turned from that. Did this account for his dismissal? Like enough! So much for the loyalty of women. But she might at least have been honest enough to tell him so. An absent Major could not hope to compete with a General—on the spot, too, forcing a laugh. And he had wasted seven years of his life for her!

Ah, well, the best of the laugh was on his side after all. He had Maud's adoring love, and Maud's young beauty; and in the smoking-room, behind a screen of newspapers, he saw, but one full of the dignity of thought and experience, cultured, spiritual, refined; then it vanished, and the fair young face smiled its innocent smile at him again.

"A sweet young creature——"

That was what Waring had said. O, yes, sweet enough, and fresh and simple as pure water or the morning sunlight—but—but——.—The Englishwoman.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Elizabeth Burleson to Mr. Argyle E. Robinson—Other Marriages.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Burleson, daughter of Mrs. Harriet H. Burleson, to Mr. Argyle E. Robinson took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the Church of the Transfiguration. The bride's sister, Miss Margaret Burleson, was maid of honor. The bridemaids were:

Miss Amy Arnold of New York. / Miss Marjorie Cook, Miss Adelaide Root, / Miss Ethel Crocker, Miss Alice Delafield.

Miss Elizabeth Burleson was flower girl. The best man was Mr. Frank L. Allen. The ushers were:

Mr. William Cutler, Mr. Austin Parker, / Mr. Robert Moore, Mr. Winthrop Coolidge.

The Rev. Walter Delafield performed the ceremony, after which a reception was held at the family residence, 4319 Ellis avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will reside at 5506 Jefferson avenue, where they will be "at home" on Wednesdays after Nov. 1.

The wedding of Miss Anna Fowler, daughter of Dr. E. S. Fowler of Springfield, Ill., to Mr. Albert Van Schelle of Brussels, Belgium, was celebrated at noon at St. Chrysostom's Church. The Rev. Theddeus A. Snively officiated. Only a few relatives and friends were present. The bride was attended by Mrs. Frank Edwards Tracy as matron of honor. The bridemaids were Miss Doris Russell and Miss Mary Louise Russell. The Belgian Consul in Chicago, Mr. Charles Henrotin, was best man. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. P. Russell, 24 Delaware place. Mr. and Mrs. Van Schelle will make a tour around the world, after which they may reside in Chicago.

Miss Margaret Larrabee, daughter of Mrs. Charles Dewey Larrabee, was married to Mr. Clarence Hoyt Holmes at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon at the house of the bride's mother, 5106 Cornell avenue.

A double wedding will take place next Saturday at Highland Park. Miss Alice Green, daughter of Mr. C. M. Green, will be married to Lieutenant Winston, and Miss Bessie Aiken Hall, daughter of Mr. F. C. Hall, will be wedded to Lieutenant Milton Davis of Fort Sheridan. The ceremony will take place at the residence of Mr. C. M. Green, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Caton have returned from Europe, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams at their summer residence, Little Boar's Neck, Mass. They expect to return to Chicago to attend the jubilee ball.

Miss Caroline Kirkland, 161 Rush street, is contemplating going to south Africa to join her brother, Mr. John Kirkland. If she goes she will remain a year.

Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, 53 Twentieth street, returned from the East last week. Mrs. Pullman may remain away until November. Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Carolan are now at their residence in California.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick, 101 Rush street, have gone to Virginia Hot Springs.

Among those who will give dinners on the night of the jubilee ball, the parties going later to the Auditorium, are Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Frank M. Avery, Mrs. Madison B. Kennedy, and Mrs. Henry L. Turner.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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Every one in European court circles is still engaged in discussing the extraordinary absence of both the Emperor and the Empress of Germany from the wedding of their niece, Princess Feodore of Saxe-Meiningen at Breslau the other day. The aged King of Saxony, in spite of his advanced years and shattered health, traveled all the way from Dresden to Breslau in order to attend the ceremony, although he is but distantly related to the young couple, while other royal guests came from even a still greater distance.

Yet although the Emperor and Empress were shooting at only a couple of hours by rail from Breslau, they did not take the trouble to put in an appearance at the wedding of Princess Feodore, who is the only child of the Kaiser's eldest sister, Princess Charlotte. It is a slight which the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen will find difficulty in either forgiving or forgetting.

At Berlin it is ascribed to the fact that the Emperor is once more on the worst possible of terms with his mother, the Empress Frederick, and that he did not wish to meet her, the bad blood between them being attributed to the nature of the Kaiser's letters to Bismarck about herself and about her project, published the other day in Dr. Busch's book.

It is worthy of note that the Empress Frederick, who is now in England staying with her mother, made no attempt to see her son before she left Germany, and that she has abstained from tendering him any good wishes for his trip to Palestine.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, by the bye, in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, proposes from henceforth to make his chief countryseat and home at Friedrichsruh. He has given orders for extensive alterations and enlargement of the mansion, and pending their completion he will divide his time between Schoenhausen and Berlin. His recent disavowal and repudiation of Dr. Busch's biography of the dead Chancellor and the fact that he should be making arrangements to spend his winters in future at Berlin indicate that he has come to the conclusion that there is nothing to be gained by pursuing and continuing the rancour of his family towards the Kaiser that existed during his father's lifetime, and that from henceforth the relations between himself and his sovereign will be, if not amicable, at least amiable.

Few are aware that the so-called serpentine dance, supposed to have been inaugurated by Miss Lole Fuller, now appearing at the Folies Bergeres at Paris, and which has found so many imitators, was invented more than a hundred years ago by Emma Lady Hamilton, who played so questionable a rôle in the career of England's greatest Admiral, Lord Nelson.

In a letter written by the great German poet Goethe from Naples, dated March 18, 1787, he refers to the dame in question giving an entertainment "dressed in Greek costume. Her hair hangs loose, and she takes two enormously long and voluminous silken scarfs of the most exquisitely fine texture and well-nigh transparent, and, holding the ends in her hands, she so varies her attitudes and gestures in dancing that it is like a dream. Alternately kneeling, standing, sitting, pirouetting, she assumes in turn expressions of exaltation, of repentance, of anxiety, of menace, and of affection."

Some time ago a number of the newspapers on this side of the Atlantic contained obituary notices of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg. I now learn from Europe that there was no truth whatsoever in the announcement of her death. The still attractive sister of Russia's famous "white" General, Skobeleff, far from having taken her departure for another world, is much alive and has lately arrived at Spa, in Belgium, with her good-looking but appallingly stupid husband, and with her devoted admirer, the Grand Duke Alexis, the sailor brother of the late Czar. It is mainly on account of this attachment between the Grand Duke and the Duchess, which has now existed for a number of years, that the ambitious Zenoide has been kept abroad, neither the now dead Czar nor yet the present Emperor wishing to convey the impression that either of them tolerated the intimacy between herself and the Grand Duke Alexis.

Save when Alexis is in Russia he is always to be found with Leuchtenberg, and always to be found with Leuchtenberg, and the rôle accepted by Duke Eugene of Leuchtenberg (a grandson of that Eugene Beauharnais, who was the son of Empress Josephine of France and the stepson of the first Napoleon) can only be explained by his extraordinary and notorious stupidity and by the cleverness of the Duchess.

How clever the lady is may be gathered from the fact that, although she is over 40 years of age, she has been able through all these years to retain the admiration and the devotion of so fickle a Prince as the Grand Duke Alexis.

It is a matter of gossip at the court of St. Petersburg that the dream of the Duchess is to wed Alexis on the death of the Duke and to become a full-fledged Grand Duchess of Russia and an imperial Highness. At the present moment she is, in spite of her title of Duchess, merely the morganatic wife of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who himself ranks as a full-fledged imperial Highness of Russia.

MOVE TO AID MISSISSIPPIANS.

Mayor Harrison, at the Request of Citizens of the Stricken State, Issues a Proclamation.

A committee delegated to appeal to Chicago for aid for starving and suffering Mississippians called yesterday on Mayor Harrison and asked him to use his influence in behalf of the thousands who have been thrown out of employment through the enforcement of quarantine regulations against yellow fever. In response the Mayor issued to the people of Chicago the following proclamation:

"To the Public: The people of Chicago have never turned a deaf ear to a cry of distress, and I am sure that an appeal from me on behalf of the victims of the yellow fever in Mississippi will not be in vain. The conditions in that State make it imperative that assistance be rendered from outside. There are from 8,000 to 8,000 persons in Mississippi cut off by quarantine on account of the yellow fever epidemic and are now in cordon districts in localities where, on account of the fever, business is largely suspended. These thousands have become a public care. The people of Mississippi are doing all in their power to alleviate their distress, but they are so disorganized and succor is so imperative that they turn to the people of sister States for aid. Both food and money are needed, and I confidently ask the people of Chicago to contribute both.

"The Illinois Central railroad company has agreed to send all donations offered free of charge, and to that company all food contributions should be sent. Money contributions sent to my office will be duly acknowledged and forwarded to Bishop Charles P. Galloway of Jackson, Miss., and Colonel J. L. Power, Secretary of State, Jackson, Miss. Quarantine has disorganized business even more than the fever itself, and the conditions in general are as deplorable as they well can be. Responses from the people of Chicago should be prompt and generous.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Contributions of money and supplies will be received by the Mayor and the Illinois Central railroad will forward all supplies donated free of cost.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Governor Johnston tonight quarantined Alabama against the entire States of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Yellow fever is steadily spreading in this vicinity. At Edwards, twenty miles east, there were six new cases today; Harrison, fourteen; Wilson, La., six; and Fayette, Miss., two.

Canton, Miss., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—There is one new fever case here today and two suspicious cases.

Oxford, Miss., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Today's record for Oxford is ten new cases.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Continued appeals for aid from the various infected towns come into Jackson daily and the conditions here, especially among the negro population, grow more and more distressing.

Jackson today reports eleven new cases, eight white and three colored. The whites:

Dixon, Sallie. / Rodes, Miss. / Douglas, Mrs. Newman. / Stockton, Mrs. E. T. / Goldman, Emma. / Stockton, May. / Manship, Belmont.

Total cases to date, 83; total deaths, 4.

Buys a Grand Boulevard Residence.

Edward Mendel has sold to Elias Greenbaum the new three-story and basement residence, 4510 Grand boulevard, for $25,000 cash. The house faces east, has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 150. It has a stone front and the interior is finished in mahogany, curly birch, sycamore, and white oak. The bathrooms are finished in marble and mosaic. A feature of the dwelling is a room furnished in East Indian style.

"My physician recommends 'Ivory Soap' exclusively for the toilet and bath."—Mrs. P. V. Fish, 800 West Ohio-st.

RUNS CORNER IN DAWSON.

MRS. J. F. GUISE ENRICHED BY A GOLD-FIELD RESTAURANT.

First Woman to Open an Eating-House in the Klondike Town Registered at the Great Northern Hotel—Buys Big Stock of Food, Then Waits for the Boom—The Bill of Fare—Study Class Meetings of the Woman's Club.

Mrs. J. F. Guise, who was the first woman to open a restaurant in Dawson City, registered at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday with her husband. He ran the only tin shop in Dawson. Between them they accumulated enough gold dust to return to this country and take things easy during the winter.

Mrs. Guise has $500 worth of gold nuggets made up into scarfpins and brooches which she intends to present to her relatives and friends at her former residence, East Saginaw, Mich. She has in addition gowns and diamonds, a bag of nuggets, and drafts for over $50,000, it is said. She would not state the amount, but declared she was not in immediate want. She has been in the northern gold diggings for four years.

She went to Dawson in the spring of 1897. Seeing there would be a shortage in provisions and consequent high prices during the winter, she kept her restaurant open only a month. Then she stored the supplies and invested all her money in food. So industrious was she that most of the traders refused to sell her more goods, but she had succeeded in getting a large stock, after which she sat down and waited for the time to reopen her restaurant.

It came in February of this year, and all the Dawsonites who had the price could dine as follows:

Porterhouse steak	$5.00
Tenderloin steak	4.50
Sirloin steak	4.00
Cottin steak	3.50
Hamburg steak	3.00
Fried ham	3.00
Bread, butter, and vegetables included.	
Pork and beans	$2.00
Coffee and hot cakes	1.00
Coffee and toast	1.00

This bill of fare was printed on a flour sack in red and blue letters.

On this basis Mrs. Guise conducted the restaurant until August, when she felt she had enough to retire on, and sold out. She said her receipts ran from $1,500 to $2,500 a day. She paid her cook $15 and her waiters from $7 to $9 a day.

In the meantime Mr. Guise was selling sheet iron stoves worth $2 or $3 for $50 each as fast as he could make them.

They say that with the lowering of the Canadian royalty on the output of the mines business will boom in Dawson again, although little gold will be taken out this winter.

James H. Eckels will discuss "The Development of Public Spirit" at the opening meeting of the united study class of the Chicago Woman's club this morning. Dr. Julia Ross Low will speak on the "Teaching of Patriotism." Dr. Julia Holmes Smith on "Primary Elections," and Mrs. I. S. Blackwelder on "The Subordination of Partisanship to Public Welfare." Mayor Harrison on Oct. 26 will discuss "Fundamental Problems of Municipal Organization."

The members of the "Cat club" will decide today whether Chicago is to have a cat show or not. At a meeting this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Leland Norton, 4011 Drexel boulevard, a Board of Directors will be elected and the cat exhibit question discussed.

SIGNS OF PEACE AMONG THE INDIANS AT LEECH LAKE.

No Fighting at Present and the Chippewas Desire to Have a Council with Commissioner Jones—Fourth Infantry in Readiness to Move.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Walker, Minn., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—General Bacon announced this evening that he had ordered the Fourth United States Infantry, now at Fort Sheridan, and the Seventeenth United States Infantry, now at Columbus Barracks, to hold themselves in readiness to move to Leech Lake at a moment's notice. This, however, seems to be purely a precautionary measure.

Runners came in this morning bringing word to the agency that the hostiles had moved from their intrenched position at Duck Point back to the scene of Wednesday's battle and that they would await Father Aloysius and Gus Beauleau, the interpreter, there today and council with them. Accordingly the peace commission went down the lake this evening.

It is not expected that this first council will reach a definite conclusion. Several more pow-wows will be necessary in all probability, but it is thought that complete peace is now an immediate possibility. What the hostiles seem to want is a chance to talk before the Indian Commissioner and recite their grievances to him. It is likely they will get this chance in a few days and then the Indian attitude on the timber question will be fully explained. The people at the agency say this timber question must be settled before the situation can be permanently pacified.

Father Aloysius carried to the leaders of the hostiles the following letter from Indian Commissioner Jones:

To Gay-She-Gwon-Ay-Yosh, May-Dway-We-Nind, and other Bear Island Indians: My friends, I am sorry to hear of your troubles and have come to your reservation for the purpose of settling them. The laws of the United States are made to do justice to all and they must be obeyed. I earnestly desire that you shall take into consideratoin the proposition of surrendering to the proper authorities those persons for whom warrants are in the hands of the United States Marshal. As to those for whom no warrants are held, they will be allowed to return quietly and peaceably to their homes, although they resisted the United States troops. I do not want an immediate or reckless answer from you, but I want you to weigh the matter well before giving a reply. If you think it proper you might send a delegation to council with me at the office of the overseer at the reservation. We will talk over your difficulties and I will assure your safe return to Bear Island. W. A. JONES,
Indian Commissioner.

Mrs. Bridget M. Duncan.

Mrs. Bridget M. Duncan, wife of Senator James W. Duncan, died at her residence, 3364 Prairie avenue, in this city, yesterday at 6 o'clock a. m., after an illness of six weeks. Mrs. Duncan was born at La Salle, Ill., Dec. 27, 1850, the daughter of John and Margaret Cody, and was married to Mr. Duncan Nov. 25, 1872. She had resided in Chicago during the last ten years.

Mrs. Duncan enjoyed a large circle of friends at La Salle, Ottawa, and in this city, who will be greatly shocked to know of her death. Surviving her are her husband, a daughter, Isabelle, of this city, and a son, Edgar, residing in Salt Lake.

The funeral service will occur at La Salle on Thursday morning, where the interment takes place.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

Trade-Mark.

The Standard for Purity and Excellence....

Costs less than one cent a cup.

Our Trade-Mark on Every Package.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
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Marshall Field & Co.

TO-DAY

WE CONTINUE THE

FORMAL OPENING OF OUR NEW CLOAK & COSTUME DEPARTMENTS

NOW OCCUPYING THE

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OF OUR MAIN BUILDING, STATE ST.

CREATIONS BY

WORTH, DOUCET, PAQUIN, FELIX AND BEER.

THIS IS, WE BELIEVE, THE MOST AMPLE RETAIL SALES-ROOM DEVOTED TO THESE GOODS IN AMERICA AND HAS MANY UNCOMMON FEATURES—AMONG THEM:

PERFECT DAYLIGHT—WINDOWS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL; A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DRAWING ROOM FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS; AN EVENING ROOM WITH LOUIS XVI. DECORATIONS, FOR THE SHOWING OF EVENING WRAPS AND COSTUMES.

Marshall Field & Co.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

These are our prices for

The Best Clothing Made

Comparison with the cost of high-grade custom-made garments—*our only competition*—will show the important saving possible in buying our clothing, with no loss in quality, style or fit.

Men's Clothing.

Business Sack Suits	$13 to $35
Business Cutaway Suits	20 " 25
Light Overcoats	15 " 28
English Top Coats	15 " 35
Dress Trousers	5 " 12
Full Dress Suits	35 " 50
Prince Albert Suits	30 " 45
Black Cutaway Suits	25 " 40
Tuxedo Dress Coats	20 " 25
Winter Overcoats	15 " 30
Winter Top Coats	15 " 40
Storm or Dress Ulsters	15 " 35
Coachmen's LiveryOvercoats (8 colors)	30 " 40
Coachmen's Winter Trousers	10 " 12
Full Dress Vests	2.50 " 8
Fancy Vests	2 " 10

Youths' Clothing.

Sack School Suits	$12 to $25
Black Sack or Cutaway Suits	12 " 25
Full Dress or Tuxedo Suits	25 " 30
Light Overcoats	12 " 20
Winter Overcoats or Ulsters	12 " 25
Chinchilla Reefers	5 " 15
Trousers	4 " 8

Basement Department.

Men's Suits	$ 8 to $14
Men's Overcoats	10 " 14
Men's Trousers	3 " 4.75
Youths' Suits	6 " 10
Youths' Overcoats	8 " 10
Youths' Trousers	2.50 " 3.50

Our patterns for this season are very attractive—the selection is much superior to that available in the ordinary ready-made clothing store. Conservative tastes are appealed to and common, hackneyed patterns avoided. . . . . In our Basement Department we sell well and stylishly made garments in the less fine fabrics.

BROWNING KING & CO.

Business Suits.

Blue and Black Cheviots in the stylish double-breasted, single-breasted or the three-button cutaway frock styles. The blue and black cheviots are in greater demand this season than last. We are showing *an unusually strong value* in this special line—fine all-wool cheviots,

$10.00

Fancy Cheviot Single-Breasted Suits.....$13.50

Better grades up to $30.

B & K C

WABASH AND MADISON.

OVERCOATS—superior styles and materials—our own make. Coverts as low as $10. Special lines of coverts and herringbones at $15.00. Finer grades up to $35.

Virginia Hotel,

RUSH AND OHIO-STS., CHICAGO.

THE MANAGEMENT IS NOW BOOKING ENGAGEMENTS FOR APARTMENTS BY THE YEAR, OR FOR SHORTER PERIODS, AND WILL CONTINUE, AS HERETOFORE, TO CATER TO A REFINED AND SELECT PATRONAGE ONLY. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

EDUCATIONAL.

"CHICAGO SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES"
[Established in 1884.]
FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, etc.
Experienced Native Teachers. Best Method. Send for new catalogue. "The Fine Arts Building." PROF. G. MANTELLINI, Director.

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Thoroughly prepares students for College, Government Academies, and business. Beautiful location. Home influences. U. S. Army Detail. COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, Pres., Highland Park, Ill.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
60 B

WALLSTREET IS WAITING

HESITATION STILL MARKS THE STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Dealing Is Mostly in Industrials, and in Only a Few of the Standard Railway Shares Is There Any Activity—Northern Pacific Continues Conspicuous and Speculators Are Asked to Believe a Varied Array of Rumors Concerning the Stock.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Hesitation still marks Stock Exchange operations. Three or four industrials make up half the total of business on the Stock Exchange, and in only a few of the standard railway shares is there any noteworthy activity.

Northern Pacific shares continue conspicuous, the street being filled with fables misrepresenting the realness of insiders. Ninety-nine per cent of the reports in circulation touching Northern Pacific disagreements and disarrangements are crude inventions, though the fact that foreign selling begins to show lends some help to bear speculators anxious to work down quotations.

Much is heard of alleged snarls over the company's dividend policy, Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. J. J. Hill being quoted as taking diametrically opposite views. Such current stories are much exaggerated. The utmost that can happen, so official assurances aver, is that the dividend proposed on the common stock for next month may be somewhat postponed. The fact that the company is earning such a dividend is not at all open to question.

Manipulation in the trust stocks does not abate. Over 90,000 shares of sugar trust were dealt in yesterday, and the price at one time was up close to 111 and again but a fraction above 108, the closing figure being between 109 and 110., thus showing a fractional net loss for the day.

Much effort was yesterday made to create the impression that the Messrs. Arbuckle had surrendered to the trust and that a settlement compact had been executed. A careful canvass of the sugar trade elicited denials in every quarter.

Further cuts in the price of refined sugar are likely to come this week, a fact which does not much indicate that there is any change in the apparent bitterness of the fight under way. Tobacco trust shares were less active yesterday than sugar, but their quotation suffered more. From close to 126 the market price fell below 120, the final quotation showing a net loss of about four points for the day.

Such continuing declinings in the face of the consolidation deals which have been so much hippodromed can perhaps be amply accounted for by the report canvassed in official circles after the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday representing that the tobacco trust's capital stock is to be raised from $27,000,000 to $40,000,000.

What such increase of capital is to be used for—if indeed it is to be issued and used at all—is not explained; but expectations never all—is not explained; but expectations never do come at the right time in blind pool properties like tobacco trust.

The lesser trusts seem to be generally inclined to reflect the uncertainties and disorganized situation showing among the larger ones. American Cotton Oil, which on forecasts of a dividend to be declared this month sold around 40, was yesterday within a fraction of 34, the dividend having been postponed.

Rubber trust, which a month ago was near 50, closed yesterday under 37, dividends promised there having been postponed, as in the Cotton Oil case.

Leather trust shows corresponding downward tendencies, trade conditions being now officially represented as discouraging enough to induce a general shutdown of plants throughout the Eastern tanning district.

The main influence operating in the market is that most of the trust stocks have been overmanipulated, some of them being identified with speculative pools with which insiders are identified. Thus when an inside pool liquidates it is able to have officially distributed alleged depressing information about trade troubles and the like.

The money market in the view of experienced bankers has for the time being reached bottom, and somewhat stiffer rates may follow, due to increasing demands from business development and progress quite apart from Wall street.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Bears Hard at Work, but Their Efforts Are of Little Avail.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The bears had hard work to make a living in today's stock market, notwithstanding great diligence and perseverance. The majority of the standard stocks offered a firm resistance to the efforts to effect a reaction and the number of stocks in which any notable price movement could be obtained was small. The industrial specialties were the only stocks on the list that showed any disposition to move widely and the movement of these was with full "mysterion," in the exchange lingo. It was a boom traders' market and the motives which impelled these gentry to sell and buy stocks would probably be beyond the uninitiated to fathom. For instance, it was ascertained by some occult reasoning or information that the recent borrowing demand for Sugar certificates was for account of sellers of that stock, who wished to conceal their operations, and not all, as would naturally be supposed, of the bears who had sold short and had to borrow stock for delivery. A fall in the borrowing premium of the certificates because the sellers had returned the borrowings served to disclose this trip procedure to the short stock gamblers, and they hastened to put out short lines of Sugar, with the resulting fall in price of nearly 2 points.

Later these same operators bought back what they had sold. The reason adduced for selling the Rubber stocks was a report that a recently discovered substitute for rubber was about to be exploited by a new corporation. Tobacco ranged over nearly six points with no news to account for it. The coalers, which are generally subject to bear hammering, were raided down from 1 to 2 per cent on the general depression in the anthracite industry and other specialties were subjects of individual treatment. These manuevers of the professional bears had astonishingly little influence on railroad stocks. The demand for these securities was of what might be called infinitesimal proportions, and there was no disposition to sell. The statement of St. Paul showing an increase in earnings for the first week in October of over $119,000, as compared with the corresponding week last year, was a sustaining factor all through the list. There was a subsidence also of apprehension over Anglo-French relations. French rentens rose sharply. There was an easing of the money rate in Berlin, though the pressure from that source upon the London money market caused a hardening in the discount rate there and a further fall in consols, a fall of 1-64 in the price of Kansas and Texas preferred in the face of good earnings for the first week in October was unexplained, as was the advance of over a point in the price of Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf on an active demand.

The bond market was dull and easier, with the exception of a few of the gilt edged issues. Total sales, $1,670,000.

Government bonds were unchanged in the bid price. There were sales of the 2s on coupon at 106½.

Money on call, nominally 2¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½ per cent. Sterling exchange easy, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84@4.84¼ for demand, and at $4.81¾@4.81¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.82½@4.85; commercial bills, $4.80¾. Silver certificates, 60@61. Bar silver, 60¾. Mexican dollars, 46¾. Government bonds steady; L., 3s, 106¼; new 4s, registered, 127; do coupon, 127; 4s, registered, 110½; do coupon, 111; 2s, registered, 99; 5s, registered, 112½; do coupon, 113¾.

Total sales of stocks today were 283,300 shares, including: Atchison pfd, 5,305; Burlington, 9,342; L., St. L. & W. pfd, 3,477; Manhattan, 5,805; Northern Pacific, 26,070; Rock Island, 5,929; Union Pacific, 3,829; St. Paul, 11,385; Union Pacific, 4,008; Tobacco, 34,150; C. G. W., 4,225; People's Gas, 6,075; Sugar, 92,480; U. S. Leather pfd, 5,730; U. S. Rubber, 9,461.

Money on call steady, 2¼@2¾ per cent; last loan, 2¾. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84@4.84¼ for demand, and at $4.81¾@4.81¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.82½@4.85; Commercial bills, $4.80¾. Silver certificates, 61@62. Bar silver, 60¾. Mexican dollars, 43¾. Government bonds steady. State bonds firm. Railroad bonds easier.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 10
Am. Sugar	87,200	110¾	108¾	109¾	110¼
Do pfd	100	107	104⅞	105	105¼
Am. Tobacco	34,100	125¾	119	125¾	124½
Am. Cotton Oil	1,200	35	34½	35	34¾
Do pfd	200	86	85¾	85¾	.....
Am. Tel. & Cable	20	99	98	98	.....
Am. Express	15	152½	152½	152½	.....
Atchison	400	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12½
Do pfd	5,100	32½	32¼	32⅜	32⅝
Am. Ar. Ry. pfd	20	34¾	34¾	34¾	.....
Am. Spir. Mfg. Co	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
Amn. Malting Co	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
Amn. St. & Wire	300	27½	27½	27½	27¾
Do pfd	10	86½	86½	86½	86½
Balt. Hap. Tran.	2,800	64⅝	63⅝	64	64¼
Bay State Gas	1,200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
Balto. & Ohio	1,100	45	44½	45	44½
Chi. Un. Gas	50	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅝
Chic. Term. pfd	300	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
C. & N. W	1,800	114	113⅝	113⅝	113¾
C. & N. W. pfd	100	170¼	170¼	170¼	170
Do pfd	25	175	175	175	.....
C. M. & St. P	11,200	106⅜	106⅛	106½	106⅜
C. R. I. & P	5,500	100¾	100¼	100¾	100⅝
Canada So	200	53	53	53	52⅞
Chs. & Ohio	700	21¾	21¼	21¾	21⅝
C. C. & St. L	50	39½	39½	39½	40
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1,400	90¾	88	89	90¾
Cen. Gas (N. Y.)	100	103	103	103	103
Col. Mid	24	6	6	6	.....
Do pfd	218	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
C. H. & D	200	16	15¾	16	15⅝
Do pfd	800	44¾	44	44¼	45
Cent. Pac	600	47	45	45	.....
C. St. & West'n	4,000	14¼	13¾	14	14¼
D. L. & W	200	145¾	145¾	145¾	.....
Del. & Hudson	1,400	104¾	103¾	104	105
Den. & R. G. pfd	200	53¾	53¾	53¾	54
Erie	600	15	13	13	13
Do 1st pfd	900	35¾	35¼	35¾	36
Manson of N. Y.	200	121	121	121	116½
General Electric	100	79¼	79¼	79¼	79
Gt. Northn. pfd	1,100	135	134½	134½	134⅝
Intl. Paper	900	33⅝	33¼	33¾	34¼
Do pfd	700	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Hawaiian C. & S.	100	33	32	33	33
Ill. Central	600	109	108¼	109	109
Iowa Cent.	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
Do pfd	100	32	32	32	.....
Illinois Steel ctf.	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	.....
K. & W	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	.....
K. C. P. & G	2,800	18	16½	17	.....
Louis. & Nash	2,500	54	53¼	53⅝	53½
L. S. & M. S	300	144	143½	143⅝	143¾
Do pfd	2,600	61¼	59¾	60	61¼
Lacled. Gas	350	48	47¼	47¼	48
Iron Silver	2,000	60	60	60	.....
Manhattan	5,600	93⅜	92⅝	93⅜	92⅝
M. K. & T	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
Do pfd	1,100	32	31	31	.....
Met. St. Ry	2,300	164¼	162¼	163¼	165
Mob. & Ohio	25	27½	27½	27½	.....
Missouri Pac	1,400	35¾	34¾	35¼	35¾
M. & S. L. 1st pfd	5	90	90	90	90¼
Nor. Pac	25,400	38⅞	38¼	38¾	38¾
Do pfd	8,900	75¾	74¾	74¾	74⅝
N. Y. Central	1,500	115	114⅝	114⅞	115
North Amn. Co	300	6	6	6	.....
N. Y. Ont. & W	300	15	15	15	15⅛
National Lead	500	32¾	32	32¼	31⅝
Do pfd	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	109¾
Nat'l Linseed	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
N. Y. Air Brake	100	90	90	90	90¼
Minn. Iron ctf	500	125	124½	125	.....
Ogn. Ry. & Nav.	125	53	52	53	.....
Do 1st pfd	15	72	72	72	73
Ogn. Short Line	100	26	26	26	30
People's Gas	6,000	103⅞	103	103¼	103¼
Pac. Mail	300	32¾	32	32¼	32¼
Pullman	69	191	191	191	190
P. D. & E	10	¾	¾	¾	.....
P. C. C. & St. L	200	43¾	43	43¾	.....
Do pfd	100	66½	66¼	66¾	66¼
Pitts. & W. pfd	800	9¾	9	9	.....
Reading	2,100	17¼	16⅞	17	17¼
Do 1st pfd	7,800	47	39½	39⅞	40½
Do 2d pfd	500	19⅞	19¾	19⅝	20¼
Southern Ry. pfd	1,700	22¾	22¼	22¾	22½
Southern Pacific	300	23	22¾	22¾	23¼
St. L. & San. F.	100	7	7	7	7
Do 1st pfd	100	63	63	63	.....
St. P. M & M	26	166	166	166	166
Texas Pac	35	13	13	13	.....
Tenn. Coal & Iron	100	35¾	34¼	35¼	35
Union Pac	3,600	52¾	51¾	51⅞	51⅞
Do pfd	3,900	64¾	64¼	64¼	64¾
U. S. Rubber	9,000	36¾	36¼	36⅜	38⅝
Do pfd	2,500	102	99	100⅜	101¾
U. S. L. & G	1,300	2½	2	2¼	2½
U. S. Leather	1,100	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
Do pfd	5,500	63¾	63	63¾	65⅜
W. & L. E	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
Wabash pfd	500	20¾	20¼	20¼	20⅜
Western Union	500	90¾	90¼	90¾	90⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	110	United States	40
American	130	Fargo	120

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 3s	105¾	U. S. 2s	99
U. S. new 4s, reg	127	U. S. 5s, reg	112¾
U. S. coup	127	Do 5s, coup	112¾
U. S. 4s	111	District 3.65s	117¾
Do coup	111		

NEW YORK BOND SALES—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$9000 Atch gen 4s	83½@83¾	$1000 Mex Int cons.	78¼
54000 Atch adjmt. 70s	67¼	54000 Met St Ry 5s	113¾@114
5000 A. D. J 5s	114	1000 M C 5s	100⅞
1000 Atl & Dan 5s	19½	2000 M K. T 1st 4s	88¾
2000 Adams Ex 4s	100¾	3000 M K. T 2d 4s	67¾
5000 B W-W 1st 5s	87¼	1000 do gen 4s	78¼
2000 B R P gm 5s	100¼	2000 do Mont div 5s	100⅜
6000 B-O new 3½s	95¾	1000 N a Starch	66½@66¾
35000 do new 4s	93¼	3000 N Y C 1st	117¼
1000 Bkln Un Gas 1st	116¼	3000 N Y C & St L 4s	103⅝
*5000 Cent Ohio 4½s	107½	5000 N Y G & E L & P 5s	104¾
35000 Cent Ga con 5s	93	5000 N Y O & W 1st	107¼
	87¼@89	1000 N Y Susq 5s	116¾
20000 do 1st inc	34¼@36	2000 do terml	115
10000 Col-9th Ave 5s	120¾@121	21000 do reg lien 3s	68¼@68¾
6000 C-O con 5s	115¼@116	30000 do prior 4s	100¾
1000 do reg	115	40000 Nor Ohio 1st	100
5000 do 6s 1911	118¾	1000 O S L con 5s	107
25000 C E-Q Neb ex 4s	102	15000 O S L Jac A 5s	76
1000 do con 7s	115¼	35000 do inc B	54¼@55
5000 do deb 5s	110¼@111	99000 P-W 5s	93@94
10000 C R I-P 4s	104¾@105	10000 Pac Mo 2ds	108¾@109
57000 C H V-T 5s	78@80	1000 R W-O con	124¼
5000 C Ele 1st	111¾	74000 Rd gen 4s	81¾@82¾
2000 Chic Term 4s	89¾	1000 R G W 1st 4s	63¾
4000 C N Am 5s	114¾	5000 Ry Se 1st	97⅝
3000 C N W s f 6s	116	10000 So Pac Ariz 1st	100¾
5000 C S O 1st	109¾@110	5000 S P M-M 2ds	121¾
20000 C B-Q 5s	108¾	17000 S A-A P 4s	67¾
3000 Det Gas 5s	98	6000 S Ga 1st	97½
9000 D-R G 4s	96⅝@97	10000 St Jos 1st 5s	96¾@97
1000 do imp 5s	95¾	5000 St L & W 1st	79
11000 E-T H gm 5s	95½	7000 Term R R St L 5s	109
14000 Erie 1st cons	115⅜@144	5000 Third Ave 1st	120¾
6000 do prior 4s	92	5000 Tex P 1st 5s	106¾
10000 Ev-Ind 1st	98¾	10000 U Pac 1st	44¼@44¾
5000 Fulton 1st	120	1000 T & L-K C 1st	90
10000 H-T C gm 4s	84½	1st tr	90
10000 Ill C St. L div 4s	98	49000 U P D-G 1st	79¼
81000 K C F-S 1st	73¼@74	180000 U P D-G 1st tr	77¼@78
5000 Knox-O 1st	116¾	83000 U S new 5s	103⅝@104
1000 L E-W 2d 5s	101	4000 U S 4s reg	111
28000 L-N 6s	119	25000 U S 4s new	127¾
49000 do unf 4s	90¾@91	10000 U S 2d inc	44¼@44¾
5000 Lex Av-P F 5s	120¾@121	1000 T & L-K C 1st tr	90
1000 Lac Gas 5s	105¼	49000 U P D-G 1st	79¼
5000 M-St P H-D 7s	129½	180000 U P D-G 1st tr	77¼@78
19000 do cons	154¾@155	83000 U S new 5s	103⅝@104
5000 do C-P W 5s	117¾	4000 U S 4s reg	111
5000 M-St L 1st	142¾	25000 U S 4s new	127¾
2000 do con 5s	108¾	10000 U S 2d inc	44¼@44¾

WILL CHOOSE A PRESIDENT.

Permanent Successor to Mr. Pullman to Be Elected Tomorrow—Four Candidates for Position.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car company to be held in this city tomorrow a permanent successor to the late George M. Pullman as President of that company will be chosen.

The selection will probably be made from the names of Robert T. Lincoln, now acting President of the company, T. H. Wickes, Vice President, Frank O. Lowden, and Norman B. Ream.

Mr. Lincoln, who immediately after the decease of Mr. Pullman was elected to be "chairman of the Board of Directors and acting President," assumed his responsibilities with the distinct understanding that the position was to be temporary. It is stated that he has recently expressed to his friends a desire to be relieved from the onerous duties of his office and a hope that his name would not be used in connection with the permanent Presidency. However, through conservative indisposition to make unnecessary changes, it is believed that some of the leading stockholders have already slated Mr. Lincoln for permanent President and that his name will thus be formally presented at the meeting.

Among the other three persons who are mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Pullman Vice President Wickes has had the longest intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the Pullman company and is in the natural order of promotion. Mr. Lowden not only represents the Pullman family but is the popular choice of a large proportion of the Pullman stockholders for the position it is generally conceded he has the ability and the training to fill. Mr. Ream would also bring high business qualifications into the office, and his election would be a guarantee of progressive yet safe management of the company. It is not believed, however, that the large outside demands on his time would allow of his acceptance of the position.

The other important business of the meeting will be the ratification by the stockholders of the recent recommendation of the directors that the surplus assets of the company to the extent of $18,000,000 should be distributed to the stockholders, and that for this purpose the capital stock be increased to $54,000,000; also that regular dividends hereafter be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. This ratification will complete the deal involving the biggest corporate "merger" on record.

Sharp Rise in Glucose.

Glucose Sugar Refining stock yesterday rose 1½ points, with bids for the stock at 58½. Advices from New York stated that the advance was on the "tip" that an "extra dividend" was to be declared on the common stock. If this means anything it doubtless means that a regular rate, perhaps 4 per cent, is to be established for the common stock, and that as the business of the company continues to prosper the stockholders will get 2 per cent or over in extra dividends on the common stock. It is the belief in some quarters that a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent will be declared on the common stock in November, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, making 3 per cent for half a year. Local stockholders, as a whole, still maintain firm faith that the rate for the year, either in regular or extra dividends, will amount to 6 per cent, the promise of President Matthiessen thus being carried out.

It is stated that the Glucose Sugar Refining company is making some extra heavy profits through the sugar war. The company is a heavy consumer of refined cane sugar for mixing purposes, and of course derives a great advantage from present cheap prices of this product, as it is not compelled to lower its own prices.

Big Saving for Gas Trust.

It is stated that the People's Gas company consumes 750,000 gallons of oil a week in the manufacture of gas, or 39,000,000 gallons per year. The saving through the Manhattan Oil deal has been figured at about 2c per gallon, which would make $780,000, the extra profits of the People's Gas company through the recent deal. It is also understood that through pipe line connections with the oil fields there is to be a considerable saving in freight. The Manhattan Oil company at present earns about 12 per cent on its capital of $2,000,000. As the People's Gas company pays $3,000,000 for it the dividend return should be 8 per cent.

It is expected that the directors of the People's Gas company will within the next few days call a special meeting of the stockholders to ratify the Manhattan Oil and Indiana Fuel agreements, and authorize an issue of securities for the purpose of financing both deals. It does not seem to have as yet been definitely determined whether stock at par or bonds will be issued, but it is commonly supposed that it will be the former.

By issuing stock the company will not be compelled to increase its fixed charges. It is possible that the security issue may be limited to the $3,000,000 required for the Manhattan Oil deal, and an effort made to pay the expense of exploiting natural gas out of the earnings of the company.

Gross earnings of the West Chicago railroad company for the week ending on Oct. 9 were $75,862, an increase of $2,183 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Ice Deal Circular.

The Knickerbocker Ice company has issued a circular announcing an increase in the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $7,000,000 and stating that the $3,000,000 preferred stock may be converted into common under certain conditions. These are outlined in the circular as follows:

The preferred stock is convertible into common stock at the pleasure of the respective holders under such lawful regulations as the Board of Directors may prescribe, and will be entitled in each fiscal year to a fixed dividend of 6 per cent, payable only out of net earnings, before any dividend for the year is paid or set apart on common stock, such dividend to be cumulative from year to year, so that any deficit occurring in any year shall be made up as soon as practicable. The preferred stock will not be entitled to dividends nor to participate in net earnings applicable to dividends beyond said fixed annual cumulative dividend of 6 per cent."

Closing on Unlisted Stocks.

Following were closing quotations on unlisted stocks: Glucose, 58¼@58½; do preferred, 106@108¼; Federal Steel, 28¼@28¾; do preferred, 69¼@69¾; S. Distilling, 20¼@21; do preferred, 67@70½; Standard Oil, 417½@419.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

70 West Chicago	93¼	50 do cash	92
25 Strat Board	31¼	50 do	31¾
100 Glucose	58	50 Diamond Mich	139¼
5 Nat. Biscuit	32		

BONDS.

$11000 Cons Brw 6s	106¼	$ 1000 W C 1st 5s	106¼
5000 Un Loop 5s	100¼	1500 Int Pack 6s	78½
5000 do	100¾		

AFTER NOON.

31 West Chicago	93¾	50 South Side L	74
100 Glucose	58¾	50 do	74½
150 Diamond Mich	139	50 Nat Biscuit	32
10 do	139¼	200 do	31¾
100 do	139	50 do pfd	95¾
10 do s 3	139	50 do pfd cash	95¾
150 South Side L	73	10 do pfd	95¾
2 do	75		

BONDS.

$ 5000 W C cons 5s	95	$ 500 Int Pack 6s	78¼
1000 L St Inc 5s	26	1000 do	78¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 11	Oct. 4.
New York	$160,178,199	$187,106,500
Chicago	19,764,144	22,082,751
Boston	23,003,304	24,153,432
Philadelphia	13,298,332	15,928,043
St. Louis	5,808,054	5,817,800
Baltimore	4,056,092	3,996,756

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount bid, 30c discount asked.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows available cash balance, $306,675,625; gold reserve, $224,568,097.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The sensational features of yesterday were lacking in the Boston stock market today. There was no confirmation of the rumors of impending consolidation of copper mines in Montana, and the street settles down to the view that an exceedingly able piece of manipulation has been engineered successfully. Butte sold as high as 34½ and as low as 29, the latter near the close. Montana fluctuated between 233½ and 225, selling at the lower price in final dealings. Butte closed at 34, Arnold and Osceola were firm, rising 1 and 1½ respectively, while other copper shares were heavy. Liquidation continued in United States Oil, and they fell 1¼ more to 22, rallying to 23. Business was quite active, particularly in Butte and Sugar, but by no means so active as yesterday. The general list was heavy in tendency, although home railroad and telephone shares held well. Victor gold was off ¼ at 6¾; Tamarack, ¾ at 173; Centennial, ¼ at 18½. Call loans, 2@3½; time money, 3½@4½; commercial paper, 4@5½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	8,500	110¼	110⅝	108¾	110
Do pfd	50	105	105	105	105
Atchison pfd	450	32⅜	32¾	32½	32⅜
Bell Telephone	125	280	280½	280	280
Boston Elevated	25	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
C. B. & Q	700	113¾	114	113½	113⅝
Erie Telephone	25	74½	74½	74½	74½
Fitchburg	50	101	101	101	101
Union Pac	100	52	52	52	52
Do pfd	100	64	64	64	64
West End R. R	300	88	88	86	86

BONDS.

$ 8000 Atch 4s	93@93¾	$3000 G E 5s	107
1000 Atch adj	70¾	7000 Wis C 5s	58½
12000 CB&Q con 5s	112¾@113	2000 Mex C 4s	62¾
		2000 Met 1st inc	13

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

It was an idle day in the stock markets here, business being checked by the progress of the settlement and by the uncertainty as to a change in the Bank of England rate on Thursday. The settlement shows a small account, but the rates were higher because of dearer money. Contangoes on Americans were 4 to 4½ per cent. The rate on Central Pacific and St. Paul was exceptionally light. The tone of Americans was dull from start to finish.

South American stocks alone were distinctly good here today on the rise in Brazil exchange and on the fall of Argentine gold premium.

German buying of gold has slackened and New York and Russia are the chief buyers now.

The Paris market is much exercised over the question of gold shipments to the United States. There was a rise in sterling both at Paris and at Berlin, the strength in Berlin exchange being due to "covering" purchases by Germany on a large mass of bills drawn on New York, which do not mature. Spanish exchange is also strong, both on the rise in London discounts and on the advance of the Madrid gold premium.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—American securities opened weak and lower, but later reacted and closed steady at about Saturday's closing prices. Consols for money, 109 7-16; Canadian Pacific, 86¾; Erie, 13⅜; Erie, first preferred, 34; Illinois Central, 96¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 77½; St. Paul common, 110¼; New York Central, 115½; Pennsylvania, 60¾; Readings, 9; Union Pacific preferred, 66¾; Atchison, 12⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 55½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝.

Bar silver weak, 27¾d per ounce. Money, 1¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills was 3 per cent; for three months' bills, 3@3¼ per cent.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Operators on the Bourse today were generally more favorably disposed, being encouraged by the partial settlement of the strike here, which pointed to the fact that the trouble was not general. International securities were harder and Turks were in good demand. Rio Tintos advanced sharply and Brine Beers mines were well sought after. South African securities were strong, especially Rand-Fonteins.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Private discount on the Boerse today was quoted at 3⅝ per cent. International securities were maintained and American and Canadian Pacific shares recommended from a decline in the opening of the market. Local shares were steady.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Wheat—Futures closed quiet; October, 5s 9¼d; December, 5s 7¾d; March, 5s 6¾d: Spot, No. 2 red Western winter, firm, 5s 11d; No. 1 red, Northern spring, firm, 6s ½d.

Corn—Spot, American, mixed, new, firm, 3s 5¼d; October, steady, 3s 5¾d; November, steady, 3s 5¼d; December, steady, 3s 5¾d.

Hams—Short cut, firm, 37s. Bacon—Clear bellies, firm, 37s 6d. Shoulders—Square, firm, 23s 6d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, firm, 5s 3d.

Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices 1-32d lower; American middling, fair, 3 15-32d; good middling, 3¼d; middling, 3 1-16d; low middling, 2 29-32d; good ordinary, 2¾d; ordinary, 2 3-16d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 11,500 American. Receipts, 11,200, all American. Futures opened easy, with a moderate demand, and closed quiet and steady; American middling, h. m. c.: October, 2 63-64@3d, sellers; October and November, 2 63-64d, sellers; November and December, 2 63-64d, sellers. Do choice and ordinary, 2 63-64d, sellers; January and February, 2 62-64d, buyers, February, March, 2 63-64d, sellers; March, April, 2 63-64d, sellers; April and May, 2 63-64d, buyers; May and June, 2 1-64@3 2-64d, buyers; June and July, 3 2-64@3 3-64d, value; July and August, 3 3-64d, buyers; August and September, 3 3-64@3 4-64d, buyers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 10	13,001	215	22,638	20,647
Tuesday, Oct. 11	4,500	800	22,000	12,000
Totals	17,501	1,015	44,528	32,647
Same period last w'k	26,625	948	63,103	36,839
Same period 1897	27,327	1,356	41,296	36,599
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 10	3,065	134	5,225	2,199
Tuesday, Oct. 11	2,000	50	4,000	2,000
Totals	5,065	184	9,225	4,199
Same period last w'k	6,791	282	10,535	4,330
Same period 1897	6,791	184	9,626	4,330

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis for periods mentioned:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Tuesday, Oct. 11	30,800	99,700	25,300
One week ago	53,200	89,400	31,100
One year ago	39,000	76,500	16,000
Two years ago	30,500	43,200	27,400
Week thus far	64,000	51,000	53,000
Same period last week	75,000	107,000	59,000
Same period 1897	72,000	73,000	45,000
Same period 1896	69,000	82,000	60,000

Today's receipts were estimated at 16,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, against 15,750 cattle, 32,696 hogs, and 10,586 sheep a week ago, and 16,238 cattle, 26,488 hogs, and 21,842 sheep the corresponding Wednesday a year ago.

Packers and shippers purchased 22,300 hogs, leaving 4,000 in the pens. Armour bought 1,700; Anglo-American, 18,000; Boyd & Lunham, 900; Chicago, 1,500; Continental, 3,300; Hammond, 800; International, 1,500; Lipton, 1,000; Morris, 2,000; Swift, 4,200; butchers, 1,500. Droves averaging 275@300 lbs cost $3.54@3.60; 160@178 lbs, $3.60@3.75; 220-lb butchers, $3.77; and 90@125-lb pigs, $3.50@3.65.

George Jackson, hog buyer for Plankinton at Mason City, Ia., was here on a visit. He says Iowa has a large crop of pigs, while matured hogs are scarcer than a year ago

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

SEVENTY SUITS AGAINST SCALPERS ENTERED AT PITTSBURG.

Pledge of the Templars That Scalping Would Not Be Allowed Is Alleged to Have Been Violated and a State Law Is Brought to Bear in the Case — Preliminary Injunction Is Granted and a Final Hearing Set for Monday.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—Vigorous warfare was begun today against ticket brokers, in order to make good the pledge of the Knights Templar conclave managers that no scalping would be allowed.

The plaintiffs are of necessity railroad officials, these being Thomas M. King of the Pittsburg and Western railroad, John K. Cowen, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; James P. Anderson, General Passenger Agent of the Allegheny Valley railroad; J. T. Brooks, representing the Pennsylvania railroad; Frank M. Van Dusen of the Pennsylvania line; and John G. Robinson, General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad.

The defendants are A. L. De Roy, A. Weiler, Fred Walkmeyer, Charles A. Poerstel, George A. and Thomas G. Orr, Charles Devlin, John Greenwalt, Ed Keary, F. M. Newberry, Joseph Mayer, and a host of others who came to Pittsburg especially for the conclave.

In all seventy-seven suits were entered. Judge White granted a preliminary injunction upon the defendants restraining them from carrying on a business alleged to be prohibited by an act of the Assembly.

The final hearing was fixed for Monday morning.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE ROADS.

Prominent Officials of the Transcontinental Lines in Chicago to Attend Arbitration Meeting.

A large number of prominent officials of transcontinental roads are in the city to attend the hearing before the arbitrators lately chosen to settle the dispute regarding Canadian Pacific differentials on California freight business.

The arbitrators are: J. W. Midgley, formerly chairman of the Western Freight association representing the Canadian Pacific; W. A. Day, attorney for the Interstate Commerce commission, representing the transcontinental roads; and E. S. Washburne, President of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis road, who was chosen by the other two arbitrators.

The hearing will be at the Auditorium Hotel and proceedings will commence at 10 o'clock this morning.

More than ordinary interest is felt in the outcome of this arbitration. The question as to what percentage or differential rate a road shall be entitled to has been frequently submitted to arbitration, but never before has the question been arbitrated whether a road is entitled to a differential rate or not.

In this case the arbitrators will have, first, to decide the latter question, and if they should find the Canadian Pacific is entitled to a differential rate on freight traffic from the East to California points they will have then to decide what the amount of the differential shall be.

A meeting of the traffic officials of the Western roads was to have been held today to consider the demoralized condition of freight affairs, but not half a quorum put in an appearance, which is quite evident that a number of the roads do not desire an immediate adjustment of existing troubles.

A scheme is being considered by the Northern Pacific to build a short line between Missoula and Pasco, which would reduce the distance between St. Paul and the Pacific coast more than 100 miles. Surveys have been made, and the cutoff has been recommended by the management as practicable and advantageous.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association roads for the following occasions: Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Youngstown, Ind., Oct. 12 and 13, from Central, Trunk Line, and Southeastern Passenger association territory; International Tyre Chiefs association convention, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18 to 21, from Central, New England, Trunk Line, and Southeastern Passenger association territory; Grand Commandery and Grand Chapter, Knights Templar of Illinois, Chicago, Oct. 25 to 28, from points in Illinois and St. Louis; biennial reunion, Society of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Prairie City, Ill., Oct. 26 and 27, from points in Illinois and St. Louis, Mo.; American Society Municipal Improvements, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26 and 28, from all Central association points.

The Great Northern railroad has declared a dividend on its preferred stock of 1¾ per cent for the quarter, raising the annual rate from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. This dividend is payable Nov. 1. Books close Oct. 20 and reopen Nov. 3.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway has declared its quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Nov. 1. Books close Oct. 15 and reopen Nov. 3.

To Straighten the Pennsylvania Road.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania railroad will remove curves between here and Pittsburg and will build a fine station at the latter point. Grade crossings on the Fort Wayne road are to be abolished.

EDWARD COLEMAN'S BODY FOUND ON A DISSECTING TABLE.

Remains of the Advertising Solicitor, Missing for Six Months, Discovered by J. C. Spriggs, His Father-in-Law, in Rush Medical College.

The body of Edward Coleman, for whom relatives and the police have been searching for six months, was yesterday discovered among the subjects for dissecting table at the Rush Medical College. The remains were identified by J. C. Spriggs, 4220 Calumet avenue, father-in-law of Coleman. After having lain unidentified in the county morgue since Aug. 8 the body had been turned over to the medical school.

Mr. Spriggs, together with his daughter and Attorney Pratt, who has an office in the Rookery Building, had searched every hospital and morgue since Friday night it was learned that a body answering the description of Coleman was in the college dissecting rooms.

Mr. Coleman had not lived with his wife for nine months. Divorce proceedings were commenced and it was for the purpose of getting service on the husband that so diligent a search was made for him.

Coleman was an advertising solicitor in the employ of a publishing firm on Dearborn street.

Aug. 8 Coleman was found lying unconscious on the sidewalk on Dearborn street, near Van Buren. He was removed to the County Hospital and died at 5 o'clock the following morning without his name being learned. His skull had been fractured by a fall.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

James W. Nye of the Peace Jubilee committee has collected $1,895 from the fire insurance agents towards the expense of the fete. He pledged the committee $1,000 when he began the work, but the fund grew beyond expectation. The following have contributed:

Ducat & Lyon	$100	Lancashire Ins. Co.	$ 25
Eugene Harbeck	100	The Merchants' Ins. Co. of Newark	25
Royal Ins. Co	100	Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	25
Goodwin Hall and Hanshaw	100	I. J. Lewis	25
H. H. Walker	100	Lamb, Doob & Son	25
W. H. Cunningham & Co.	50	W. E. Rollo & Son	25
Moore & Janes	50	Pellet & Hunter	25
Cowan & Bissell	50	I. S. Gadsden	25
L. D. Hammond	50	Witkowsky & Afield	25
E. Cary	50	Darrow & Cummings	25
H. C. Eddy	50	Secor Cunningham	15
Lon. and Lanc. Fire Ins. Co.	50	C. M. Rogers	15
Gen. Fire Extinguisher Co.	50	P. F. Cameron & Co.	15
T. M. Eustis	50	J. M. Wile	15
North. Assur. Co.	50	W. C. Magill & Co.	15
R. A. Waller & Co.	50	W. E. Spangenberg	15
Palatine Ins. Co.	50	Smith, Miller, Whitney & Harbour	15
Munger, Ebbert & Co.	50	E. Iverson & Sons	15
L. B. Davis	25	C. M. Nichols & Co.	10
G. W. Montgomery	25	Louis Hasbrouck	10
R. S. Critchell & Co.	25	J. J. Coffey & Co.	10
		Webster, Wiley & Co.	10
		E. B. Case & Co.	10
		Lyman & Herrick	10
		J. Naghten & Co.	10
		G. M. Harvey & Co.	10
		E. G. Hall	10
		W. J. Littlejohn	10
		G. M. Lovejoy	10

The quarterly meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' association today is likely to develop a sensation. Several of the agencies which have lost business through dishonest competition were talking yesterday of expressing their opinion of the disloyal agents this afternoon. While it is possible that no names will be mentioned, it is probable that the instances cited will be so presented that every one will know who is meant. An underwriter with one of the large local offices has a number of charges which he is considering preferring. The same man has had information before which he has tacked of lodging against recreant members, but never has used. It is said that he, while professing allegiance to all the higher ethics of underwriting, has violated rules a number of times. Several members intend to express their views plainly. President Teall says he will not resign, but it is learned that he will make a statement to the association of the causes of his dissatisfaction with the manner in which members neglect to live up to the rules. A large attendance is looked for, in view of the unusual importance of the meeting. Three new members of the Executive committee are to be voted in—R. W. Hosmer, C. P. Whitney, and T. H. Webster.

President Hall of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company is expected here the last of the week.

W. Percy Crenshaw has just been appointed inspector of agencies for the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance company of St. Louis, the appointment to take effect on Nov. 1. Mr. Crenshaw resigns his present position as manager of the Royal Union Mutual Life Insurance company of Iowa to accept the new appointment.

The application for membership of Radcliffe & Bowman, agents of the Security Insurance company of Cincinnati will come before the Executive committee again on Friday. Mr. Bowman denied a report that his firm had purchased the brokerage business of John A. Barnes & Co. He says that they bought merely the office furniture.

The next monthly banquet of the Life Underwriters' association will be held on Oct. 27 at the Union League club. L. Brackett Bishop will preside. Colonel Will Vischer and Charles B. Soule will make addresses.

Clarence Axman, Chicago manager of the Louisville Insurance Herald, has opened an office at 506 Stock Exchange Building, where insurance supplies will be handled.

New York, Oct. 11.—[Special.]—William Bates and Frederick A. White, marine underwriters of London and Liverpool, who have been in this country for several weeks, will return to England tomorrow. A dinner was given in their honor last night at the Union League club by the American Institute of Marine Underwriters. Among those present were President Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance company; E. A. Poole of Boston, President of the China Mutual Insurance company; H. N. Townsend of the Thames & Mersey Insurance company, and many other representative insurance men.

It is reported from Berlin that the New York Life Insurance company will soon be readmitted to Prussia. At present none of the American companies is operating in that country.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The grain trade has settled down to a 2 cent rate for corn/early and 1½ to 1 cent. The market was in good condition, without apparent change in sight. Charters—To Buffalo—Parnell, steel, p. Owen—Montegalle, corn, p. To Sarnia—Mosher, oats, at 1¾ cents. Lumber rates from Duluth to Chicago have been marked up to $2.25.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore rates are unchanged at 80 cents from the head of the lakes and 65 cents from Escanaba. Large cargoes are scarce at Lake Superior ports, and for that reason the rate from South Chicago 65 cents is the best figure offered. The demand for package freight carriers is picking up, and several good boats have been chartered. One big steamer gets $3,500 for a single trip from Duluth to Buffalo. The schooner Ashland loads at Ashland for Toledo at 80 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Business was a trifle more active in coal freights, but no change in rates was reported. The Manchester was placed for Milwaukee at 25 cents.

Vessel Movements.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Pickands, Spokane.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont. — Arrived — Sheriffs, Mowatt.

SANDUSKY, O.—Cleared — Coal — Marquette, Manitowoc.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Yukon, John McWilliams, Specular.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Mariposa, Maia, Lake Erie.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Sheltered—Desmond and consort, Mark Hopkins and consorts.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—N. Mills, Schuette. Cleared—Goodman, pig-iron, Detroit.

MANITOWOC, Wis. — Departed—Birchhead, Jones, Escanaba; Commerce, Menominee.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Yuma. Cleared—Light—Ericsson, Stephenson, Orr, Nasmyth, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O. — Arrived — Sitka, Emma Hutchinson. Cleared—Coal — Masaba, Duluth. Light—Harvey Brown, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Choctaw, Hammond, Narragansett. Cleared — Coal—Shenandoah, Chickamauga, Detroit; Wanowish, Sarnia.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Ed Smith, Germanic, Griffin, Redington. Cleared—Coal—Stewart, Collingwood. Light—Dewey, Marquette.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Sparta, Anderson. Cleared—Tasmania, Milwaukee; Niko, Chicago; Senator, Stafford, Francomb, McWilliams, Erie ports.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Shenandoah, Crete, Keiton, Massachusetts. Cleared — Manhattan, Maryland, Escanaba; Rome, Buffalo; Gettysburg, Midland.

PORT COLBORNE. Ont.—Up—Melbourne, Down—Nipigon and consort, St. Peter, Oliver Mitchell, Bannockburn and consorts, Tecumseh and consort.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Pewaukee, Evaline, 9 last night; Soper, Butters, 5 p. m. Up—Taber, 6 a. m.; Wyman, 2 p. m.; Hickox, 4:20; Emerald, 5:30; Richard, 7.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Buffalo, Hudson, Edwards and consort, Laronda, Neilson and consorts, Zenith City, Volunteer, Holden. Departed—Livingstone, Gilbert, Buffalo, flour; Peck, Orinoco, Granada, Buffalo, grain; Tampa, Fort William, light; Orr, Wade, Lake Erie, ore; Arabia, Kingston, grain.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Sachem, 9 last night; Gordon Campbell, 1 a. m.; Aicona, Alta, Armour, 4:30; Wallula, 6; Corsica, 7; Barnes, 8; Seneca, 9; Jewett, 2 p. m.; Hennepin, 4; Denver, 4:15; J. Duncan, 5:20; Arabia, 8. Down—Egan, 2 m.; Langell, 3:30; Ganges, Commerce, 5; Juniata, 9; Alice Stafford, 12:40 p. m.; Ogilvay, 2:30; Scranton, 5; Delaware, 5:30; Grecian, 7; Northwest gale.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Cadillac, 9:30 last night; North Star, 9:40; Samuel Marshall and barges, 5 a. m.; Sumner, 8:30; Appomattox and consorts, 10:30; Curtis, 11:30; Cadena, 12 noon; Ira Owen, 1; Bulgaria, Amazon, 4:30; Cambria, 5; Doty, Jeanette, 5:30; Boston, 5:50; Laura, consort, 7. Down—Griffin, 9:30 last night; Simpson, 10; Bridgeport, 11:40; Vega, 12:10 a. m.; Commodore, 12:40; Aurora, Aurania, 4:50; Sibley, 6; St. Paul, 7:30; Kirby, Ayrshire, 9:10; Owego, Escanaba, 10; Northern Light, Ionia, 11:10; Linn, Maricopa, noon; Corsica, 12:10 p. m.; Martini, 1:20; Pauly, 2:30; Atlas, Calcedonia, Polynesia, 3:20; C. H. Green and barges, 4:30; Linden, 8.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Brown, 3:30 p. m.; Vanderbilt, 4; Neshoto, 4:30; Vulcan, 4:40; Seguin, 5; Manchester and consort, 8:20. Up—Marshall and consorts, 4:30; Preston, 6:50. Arrived—Marion. Cleared—Elfin-Mere.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Moore, Oceanica, Topeka, Veronica, Plankinton, Raleigh, Young, Arthur, Curry, Colgate, Dobbins, Thomas J. Sedgwick, Whitaker, Centurion. Cleared—Coal—Flower, St. Lawrence, Fitzgerald, Milwaukee; Britannic, Bibbins, Chicago; Minneapolis, Chicago, Lightship, Schlesinger, Raleigh, Chicago; Bangor, Superior; Huron, Gladstone; Grayrock, Italia, Crescent City, Grover, Duluth. Passed—Wawanosa and barges, Hall and barges, Donaldson and barges, Amboy, Mott.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Norwalk, 10 last night; Globe, 11; Cort, Krupp, midnight; Empire City, 1 a. m.; Rosedale, 3; Paris, 3:30; Niagara, Kallyoula, Pontiac, 5:30; Argo, Bloom, Rockefeller and barges, W. Chisholm, 6:30; Avon, 7; Wright, 7:30; Watt, Bell, 8:30; Hudson, 9:30; Wotan, Pease, Piano, 11; Menasco, Forest City, 11:30; Algonquin, noon; Tempest, Ralston, Hanford, 1 p. m.; Queen of the West, 1:30; Saxon, Roumania, 2:30; Mahoning, Mather and whalebacks, 8; Maton, Magnet, 9:30. Down—Roebling, Nicholas, 11 last night; Oregon, Hallaran, Fontenac, 3 a. m.; Sawyer, Redfern, Thurlury, 6; Kearsarge, 9:30; Rees, Norton, 10:30; Andaste, 12:30 p. m.; Sacramento, Chattanooga, Algeria, 1; Larson, 1:30; Nicaragua, Abyssinia, Northwind, 2:30; Leuty, Bottaford, 5; Calvin, Ceylon, 7:30; Roman, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Merchandise—Briton, Depot Harbor; Rumsis, Chemung, Buffalo. Coal—D. R. Kerrison, Buffalo; R. R. Rhodes, Erie. Lumber—S. O. Neff, Sutton's Bay; M. A. McGregor, Washburn; Fulton, W. B. Ogden, Manistique; E. E. Thompson, Empire; A. G. Morey, Traverse Bay; Mars, Ludington; E. Williams, Cheboygan. Light—C. A. Eddy, Milwaukee; P. D. Armour, T. W. Palmer, City of Venice, A. Mosher, South Chicago.

Cleared—Merchandise—Milwaukee, Tuscarora, Lehigh, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Grain—W. Vali, F. L. Vance, Buffalo; C. A. Eddy, Erie. Light—Pine Lake, East Jordan; M. F. Butters, A. Soper, L. W. Westcott, Menominee; Apprentice Boy, G. Burnham, Marinette; Fulton, W. B. Ogden, Jennette, A. Weston, Manistique; J. Mee, Northport.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—192306—Susanna Cocroft vs. Stanly Francis; by defts., $1,654.77.—150601—Jacob Rosenberg et al. vs. Jos. Lapidus; on ver., $806.75.—150306—H. W. Sprague vs. Chas. A. Cavanah; same, $161.17.

Judge Payne—189093—Gottfried Brg. Co. vs. Jacob Lindheimer; by defts., $1,767.58.—162563—Leopold Deutsch vs. John G. Henaman; on findx., $50, sat.—102592—J. Miller et al. vs. Ellen Rockefeller et al.; on ver., $72.

Judge Chetlain—192280—D. R. Lewis vs. H. Billingsley et al.; by defts., $970.—193270—Manheim Lodge No. 2 vs. Otto Nelson; on ver., $832.43.—153471—Werner Streze et al. vs. C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; on ver., $32, sat.—145525—C. Milk Shipper's Assn. vs. L. Archibald et al.; same, $259.10.—147258—Hyman Kaplan vs. A. Karpen; same, $446.40.

Judge Trude—144067—Thos. Woods vs. Wm. Brooks; on findx., $50, sat.

Judge Stough—192062—John Dobson et al. vs. Geo. Wilson Jr.; findxt., $4,074, revived.—188302—W. J. Wagner Streze et al. vs. Jeremiah C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; on ver., $32, sat.—145525—C. Milk Shippers'

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Miscellaneous.

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TO RENT—AT WOODLAWN— 36th-pl., new stone, 10 rooms, charming home.....$50 36th-st., new stone, 10 rooms, thoroughly modern and beautiful..... 50 373 36th-st., new stone 10 rooms, lovely home, splendid surroundings, near Ill. Cen. (67th-st. depot); fast trains and Alley "L"; open for inspection. WHITE & COLEMAN, 99 Randolph-st.

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TO RENT—3401 CALUMET-AV., A STRICTLY modern detached house, with 10 fine rooms, on south side; also modern barn; inspection by permit only. E. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 8506 MORGAN-ST. (South Englewood); 6 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water; and corner lot, 50 ft. front; $10 per month. ROOM 811, Ill. Trust & Savings Bldg.

TO RENT—3415 WABASH-AV.—NICE 10-ROOM house; modern improvements; choice location. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2245 WABASH-AV.—14-ROOM house, splendid condition JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY COTTAGE, DAUPHIN Park, $15 per month; new. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn.

TO RENT—360 OAKWOOD-BLVD.; $256 GROVE- land-av.; fine order. Owner, 323 Oakwood-blvd. Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE — HOUSE thoroughly furnished and most eligibly situated on North Park boulevard, near Park; parlor, dining- kitchen on first floor, with basement laundry and range; four bed chambers and bath on second floor; two bedrooms and two servants' rooms on third floor; Nov. 1 to May 1. Inquire JOHN C. STETZER, Agent, 37 Congress-st.

TO RENT — RESIDENCE ON PRIVATE grounds, McCormick Theological seminary, Fullerton and Lincoln-avs., cor. Halsted-st. Inquire agent on grounds, or JOHN C. FETZER, 37 Congress-st. Tel. M. 2535.

TO RENT—MODERN 9 AND 11 R. RESIDENCES at Lincoln Park, so. ent.; walking distance; 76 N. Park-av.; 161 and 169 Eugenie-st.; gas ranges, etc. J. SAWYER, Jr., Rm. 20, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WILL HAVE ONE OF THE BEST- ern-av. houses of McCormick Theological Seminary for rent after Oct. 15. Inquire JOHN C. FETZER, Agent, 37 Congress-st.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, near Lake Shore-drive; private family only. 58 Division-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM HOUSE, 334 OHIO-ST.; A choice location; walking distance; very cheap. HELM, 77 Rush.

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TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, BETWEEN RAIL- road and lake, a fine 11-room pressed brick residence, heated by hot water; has electric light and gas, and all modern improvements and large lawn; rent furnished or unfurnished. Address D 472, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—4 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $25, $35; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2 TO 3 rooms; janitors; private storerooms. 2929 Calumet.

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TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD- boulevard, 2 to 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern.

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TO RENT—FINE HEATED FLAT, 206 81ST-ST., facing Michigan-av.; hot water; good order. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 182 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, ON THE LAKE front, completely furnished 7-room 1st flat, $35. 4417 Dakenwald-av.

TO RENT — 7-ROOM FLAT, STEAM HEAT, hardwood floors. 3836 Wabash.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, 3733 ELMWOOD- av. A. D. HYDE.

TO RENT—FLAT—6-ROOM, MODERN, STEAM and hot water. 4537 St. Lawrence-av.

TO RENT—4714 EVANS-AV., CORNER 6-ROOM flat; steam heat, hot water, range, etc.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLATS. 3118 Indiana-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—HOUSE thoroughly furnished and most eligibly situated on North Park boulevard, near Park; parlor, dining-room, kitchen on first floor, with basement laundry and range; four bed chambers and bath on second floor; two bedrooms and two servants' rooms on third floor; Nov. 1 to May 1. Inquire JOHN C. STETZER, Agent, 37 Congress-st.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS IN WOODLAWN— KIMBARK BLDG., 6500, 6502, and 6508 Kimbark-av.; 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $40.

PASADENA BLDG., Grand-view-ct., 6500 and 6502; new building, 4 and 5 rooms; decorated to suit; $25 to $32.50.

NEW FLATS, 3338 to 3344 Greenwood-av., corner 54th-st.; 6 and 7 rooms, steam heat, oak trims, polished oak floors, sideboards, consoles, etc., richly decorated; $32.50 to $35; close to the university. Agent at the building.

M. WALKER & CO., 63d-st. and Monroe-av.

TO RENT—" CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 39th and Ellis-avs., 3-and 4-room apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.; $10 to $25 per mo. MARK P. MADDEN, Rent.

TO RENT—5, 6, 7, AND 8 ROOM STEAM-HEATED, modern flats; every convenience; in the New Lexington Apartment Building, 65th-st. and Lexington-av.; choicest part of Woodlawn; near elevated and I. C. station; low rents. PETER NILAND & CO., 541 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—THE FLEUR DE LIS, 3306 WABASH- av.; none finer; 4-room flats, only $23 to $27; steam, front bath room, tile floors, gas ranges, sideboards, refrigerators, hardwood finish, polished floors; all outside rooms; best service; see janitor, 1413 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOTICE—NOW READY. ELEGANT new 7-room stone-front flats; steam, hot water, hardwood finish and floors throughout; all rooms large and light; positively finest and best arranged flats in city; $30 to $32.50; $39-$2 50th; one block Cottage Grove cars.

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TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 Washington-st., an eight-room 26 feet flat, in perfect condition, 16 East 46th-st., Kenwood, within 2 blocks of Ill. Central. 1 block from electric cars; $25 per mo.

TO RENT—TWO 6-ROOM MODERN STEAM heated flats at 5491-3 Lake-av., within 1¼ blocks of Ill. Cent. R. R. depot and express trains; flats have hot and cold water, gas ranges, etc; cheap to good tenant. Inquire of janitor, Flat 1.

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DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—177 40TH-ST., NEAR C. GROVE-AV., choice steam-heated 6 and 7 r. flats; rent very low; everything first-class. See janitor or J. R. CASE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3351 CALUMET-AV., LIGHT, MOD- ern 8-room heated flat; cheap; open. 3233 Indiana-av., modern 8-room steam-heated flat; very cheap; open; see it.

TO RENT—NEW AND ELEGANT OREGON Apartment Bldg., 1020 Michigan-av., 8 to 6 rooms. Office in building.

West Side.

TO RENT—615 MONROE-ST., EXCEPTIONAL- ly fine 8-room steam heated flat, 2d floor; all rooms light and newly decorated; single building. Inquire 1st floor, 805.

TO RENT—975 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR L st., stone front, 1st flat, 6 large, light rooms, nicely decorated; furnace, gas range, enameled bath, janitor, etc.; $24 to all tenant; open.

North Side.

TO RENT—465 DEARBORN-AV.—8-ROOM apartment; elevator, steam; all conveniences; reduced to $50; paper to suit. Call janitor.

TO RENT—79 LINCOLN PARK-BLVD., APART- ment, 7 rooms, $45 a month. Apply janitor, or W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; GAS ranges; cor. Clark-st. and Belmont-av.; $10 to $16.

TO RENT—FLATS—6 AND 7 ROOMS, NEAR south end of Lincoln Park; new bldg.; electric light, steam heat, and hot water free; large, light rooms, polished floors; cheap rent. Apply renting office in store, 681 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING; ELEGANT 7- room apartments in the Romondo, 34 and 36 Elizabeth; every modern device; Halsted or Evanston-av. cars. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM MODERN FLATS in the Florence, Bellevue, and Kirkwood, near the lake, furnished and unfurnished; heat, janitor, and elevator. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—299 BELDEN-AV., HANDSOME, thoroughly modern, 7-room flats, all rooms perfectly light; every convenience; fine neighborhood. Inquire of janitor.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats in BELMONT HALL, N. E. Cor. Belmont- av. and Clark-st.; steam heat, hot water, hardwood, gas ranges, all modern. Office in bldg.

TO RENT—HAVE EXCEPTIONAL LIST OF flats and houses; lowest prices; will satisfy. NICHOLS BROS., Clark and Center-sts.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM CORNER STEAM- heated flat, 257 Evanston-av. Rent, $25; large, light rooms, with hot water, gas range, etc.

TO RENT—S-ROOM FLAT IN THE UP-TO-DATE " Castlewood," 1723 Belmont-av.; steam heat, gas range, hot water; PARRY & CO.

TO RENT—1528 WRIGHTWOOD-AV., 7-ROOM corner flat, $29; steam heat, hot water.

TO RENT—1017 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BEAUTI- ful 8-room flat, steam heat, $30.

TO RENT—410 OAK-ST.—FIRST FLAT, EIGHT rooms; steam, hot water.

TO RENT—7 OUTSIDE ROOMS; STEAM HEAT. 3d flat. 247 E. Ohio.

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WANTED—TO RENT—PROFESSIONAL MAN and wife, highest standing, no children, want nice but inexpensive flat in Kenwood or Hyde Park; describe flat and location; state name lowest rent. Address D 401, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—E. DEARBORN-AV., N. of Ontario, 7-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, Nov. 1st to May 1st. J. FLOYD, 164 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID DRUG STORE SITE; new store, cor. 61st-st and Indiana-av., near Washington Park; rapidly growing neighborhood; electric cars on 61st-st.; Indiana-av. electric line is to be extended and cross 61st-st line at this corner; Alley L station one block east; grocery and market on two adjoining stores; doing large cash business; everybody is moving south, around the parks; elevated road and electric cars enables them to do it; storekeepers must follow. If not smart enough to go in advance; rent $45. MATSON Hill, 414 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE new building corner 55th-st. and Wentworth-av.; also stores in the new building corner 55th-st. and Monroe-av.

W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

North Side.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE, $22.50; 1506 BEL- mont-av., corner Clark-st. A GOOD CORNER.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND OFFICE SPACE, cheap; best central location. Ground floor, 146 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 OFFICE ROOMS; $35 per month. Apply 660, 53 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE, LARGE MAIN floor and other fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Free telephones, all 681 Express.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR CHICAGO DAY—A MOST CON- spicuous corner room, 30x80, on second floor, La Salle and Washington-sts. Apply Room 56, 92 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR PARADE; TO PRIVATE PAR- ty, 25-ft. bay window, 2d floor; finest view on State-st. Address C B 951, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & ERANENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER, THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT, 2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated; causes speedy marriages; removes evil influences, etc.; business sacred; satisfaction guaranteed; you meet no strangers; separate waiting-rooms. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

1413 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411

PROF. LEON, CLAIRVOYANT, MEDIUM. Gives advice on business, investments, lawsuits, health, love, marriage, divorce, etc. No matter what your troubles are call and be guided.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE-TELLER; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c; full sittings and satisfaction guaranteed. 257 W. Madison-st.

MRS. CLARK, FORTUNE TELLING AND palmistry; ladies, 25 cts.; 127 North Clark-st., Room 10.

A. K. EDWARDS, CLAIRVOYANT, 562 N. ASH- land-av. Private reading daily. Ladies, 25c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A PONY AND wagon; must be kind and gentle; one that has been driven by children in the city preferred. Address by mail, giving full particulars, C. H. C., 264 La Salle-st., Room 704.

$750—COST DOUBLE—FOR SALE, PAIR BAY geldings, matched, city broken, 15¾ hands, long tails, speedy, high actors, with harness; Kensington trap, robes, etc. Apply foundry, cor. Center-av. and 15th-st.

WANT HORSES—TRADE FOR SINGLE AND double wagons. WELSH, 1511 Wabash.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW STANHOPE. STU- debaker's; half price. 3427 Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELP IN COMPOSITION AND DICTION BY one of wide experience; preparation of club papers, programs, and for literary functions; sections from new points of criticism upon comparative arts and literature and French literature; references in Chicago, New York, London, Paris, Boston; may be seen at Auditorium Hotel; terms on application. Address R. C., Auditorium Hotel.

WANTED—NAMES OF RETAIL PURCHASERS in the country; fair price for bona fide names. Address D 461, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FRONT SEATS FOR AUDI- torium services Sunday night; state price. Address D 438, Tribune office.

ASBESTOS COVERING FOR STEAM, WATER and furnace pipes. Hewings, 218 Lake-st. M. 3870

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$$ $$$ DOLLARS DOUBLED by buying A KIMBALL PIANO. KIMBALL REED ORGAN, or a KIMBALL PIPE ORGAN direct from the manufacturers at ONE FACTORY PROFIT.

A SAMPLE OF "ODDS AND ENDS."

Second-hand organs, $20 to $30.
New organs, $50; former price, $60.
Self-playing organs, $60 and upward.
One Steinway piano (used), $100.
New upright Eastern-made pianos, $160 and upward.
Several used pianos, Kimball and other standard makers, at special bargains.

DOUBLE YOUR DOLLARS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857]. Wabash-av., s. of Jackson.

10 POINTS BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS.

10 POINTS original, superior.

10 POINTS sharp pointed as tacks.

10 POITS that make the HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS the BEST IN THE WORLD. You can't afford to ignore them. They are money in your pocket from the minute you buy them. JUST ONE PROFIT, and, remember, that a JUST one.

Easy terms. Send for catalogue, with key to the situation. HALLET & DAVIS CO.,

Manufacturers, 229-241 Wabash, cor. Jackson.

Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

$165, $185, $200 EACH; FINE TONE NEW UP- right pianos; real mahogany, oak, and walnut cases; warranted for ten years; payments, $10 cash, $5 monthly; established 1872.

ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

50 FAMOUS DECKER BROS. PIANOS, IN ALL the different woods and styles of cases, will be offered for 30 days at LESS than ONE-HALF the regular retail price, to settle up the estate of I. N. CAMP. Other pianos in the same proportion from $75 AND UPWARDS. Cash or time payments accepted.

ESTEY & CAMP, 49 Jackson-st.

THE CHICKERING IS THE REALLY GREAT piano. Gabler & Pease pianos—long established, reliable makes—are under our representation. Also the "Majestic," a good, low-price piano. We offer rented and second-hand pianos of various makers at extremely low prices; descriptive lists furnished. CLAYTON F. SUMMY & CO., 220 Wabash-av.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it; we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager. 207 Wabash-av.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF RENTING high-grade pianos, and offer BAUER UP- RIGHTS in great variety at $4 to $5 per month. One year's rent applied in case of purchase. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

ONE SINGLE, HANDSOME WHITE MAHOG- any Steinway upright; a most beautiful instrument, to close at a very low figure this week. LYON & POTTER closing-out sale, 17 Van Buren-st.

$290 BUYS A NEW WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO; fully guaranteed; pianos to rent at $5 per month. Steger Piano Co., 225 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

HALLET & DAVIS' UPRIGHT, BRILLIANT tone, $100; handsome Conover upright, in per- fect conditions, $175. LYON & HEALY, Adams- st. and Wabash-av.

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Corner W. Madison and Union-sts.

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$135 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT. $190 buys a stein way upright. The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

PIANOS TO RENT—MEDIUM SIZED UP- rights of brilliant tone at lowest rates. LYON & HEALY, 243 Wabash-av. Adams-st.

BABY GRAND STEINWAY; A GENUINE BAR- gain. LYON & POTTER Closing Out Sale, 17 Van Buren-st.

KNABE PIANOS TO RENT AT LITTLE MORE than cost of transportation. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

A LARGE, FINE APPEARING A. B. CHASE upright, reduced to $190 this week. LYON & POTTER Closing Out Sale, 17 Van Buren-st.

$100 BUYS A GOOD FISCHER UPRIGHT PI- ano; fully guaranteed. Steger Piano Co., 225 Wa- bash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$170—CHICKERING UPRIGHT; POWERFUL tone, perfect in every way; easy payments. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$135—CHOICE OF A NUMBER OF KURTZ- mann uprights at the LYON & POTTER Closing Out Sale, 17 Van Buren-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS TO RENT VERY REA- sonable. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

5, 5¼, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate with prepayment privileges. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SQUARE PIANOS—WILL PAY from $15 to $40. Call at 243 W. Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED NEW YORK IMPORTING house of specialties in the city goods trade is over the States, Canada, and Mexico, would like to add one or more domestic, but not too bulky, articles to their line; would prefer some good accounts on commission, or to represent manufacturers in N. Y. City and East or all over. Address D 458, Tribune office.

I HAVE $1,200—WANT MAN WITH SAME amount as partner; good down-town, lunch room; I know this 'unchroom to be a money- maker; I have had 10 years' experience in res- taurant business. Address D 454, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE MANUFACTURING BUSI- ness; all-health goods; selling out because of patents; product off next 4 months sold; never profitable; a fine opening for capital. Address D 422, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL ¼ OF MY BUSINESS TO PARTY with $5,000; he can take charge; I have other matters on hand; if you have not got cash I will take good note for other good property. Address C C 276, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN, WITH 10,000, FOR a splendid business opportunity; handle your own money; a source and reliable; sound references given. O'CONNOR & THOMPSON, Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 14 ROOMS, SE- lect boarding-house; income $250; rent $50 a year 18th-st., Michigan-blvd.; furniture new two years ago; $1,000 cash; no agents. Address B D 513, Tribune office.

PARTY WILL SELL LARGE COMPLETELY furnished boarding-house; established over 15 years; undoubtedly best location in city; has always paid; a bargain; no trifler need reason for selling. Address C P 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE'S RIGHTS IN VALUABLE clothes washing device; patent application al- lowed. Applicant must have capital to canvass. Apply to M. H. JACKSON, Victoria Hotel, Chi- cago.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SA- loon business will consult their interest by call- ing on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

I HAVE $100, FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS QUALI- fications as bookkeeper, correspondent, or sales- man, and use of down-town office. What have you? Address D 440, Tribune office.

PARTY LEAVING AT ONCE FOR PHILIPPINE Islands will execute commissions or look up trade prospects; good business agent. CHARLES S. CUSHING, Revere House, city.

OFFICE BUSINESS FOR SALE OR LET ON royalty; is good for $3,000 a year up. CARR, 113 Adams-st.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

GOLDEN CHANCE NOW OPEN FOR MAN willing to invest few thousand dollars in a great mining enterprise; ground floor. Address D 346, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED TAIL- oring to the trade business. Address D 346, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECRETARY AND TREASURER for gold mining company; $2,000 required; for- tune to right party. Address C 906, Tribune.

WANTED—SELL INTEREST FINE MANU- facturing business, $200,000 yearly; for $5,000; will trade clear real state. B 779, Tribune office.

WILL SELL LUNCH ROOM FOR $200 CASH OR part time; a good chance. D 456, Tribune.

GOOD MILK ROUTE WITH CHEAP RENT and house trade. 1549 W. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE — GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, and fixtures; cheap for cash. 50 Emerson-av.

WANTED—CASH BUYER FOR RESTAURANT; $200; good chance. Address D 459, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION—TEACH- ers' School of Eureka Building, adjoining Hay- market Theater, prepares pupils for DECEMBER examination for graduates desiring admission to Chicago Normal School; nearly 100 former pupils attending normal; instructions given also evenings.

WANTED—A FEW LESSONS IN COLORING landscape photographs on platinotype paper. Ad- dress ARMSTRONG SMITH, Student Hall, Engle- wood.

TELEGRAPHING—A THOROUGH COURSE OF instruction in telegraphing; pupils by the week or month; Western Union machines. A. & W. Telegraph Co., 225 Dearborn-st., Room 826.

TWO BRIGHT YOUNG LADIES TO TAKE shorthand course; instruction free. Address A 631, Tribune office.

SPECIAL RATES FOR PRIVATE PENMAN- ship lessons day or evening. 6 Gaffield Place.

PRIVATE WALTZING LESSONS; ALSO FENC- ing; term $5. 240 Wabash-av., suite 40.

MUSICAL.

EL CUPIDO, TWO-STEP, PIANO; 25C; MAILED. W. E. MINSHALL, 60 Bowen-av.

MINES AND MINING.

FOR SALE—A PARTY OWNING A GROUP OF eight mining claims in a good locality having several hundred feet of development work done and showing large veins of free milling gold ores, mining and milling facilities unsurpassed, reached by daily stages, with a line of railroad building to same, desires to correspond with parties having money to invest. For particulars apply to GEO. A. RICE, Stateline, Iron County, Utah.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR LIST OF PROPERTIES for sale, including some fine pieces obtained under foreclosure. CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR FARM near Chicago, flat building, value $8,000; renting, $60 per month. GLCOTT, 3856 State.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— MODERN HOME. 4837 GRAND-BLVD.

8-story and basement stone house WITH VERY LARGE PORCH, BUILT UNDER THE MOST CAREFUL SUPERVISION AND OF THE BEST MATERIAL THROUGHOUT; the interior is fin- ished in the most desirable of the various hard- woods, including white and red mahogany, birds- eye maple, etc.; private telephone on all floors, fireplace in bathrooms; all electrical improve- ments; best system of hot water heating; combina- tion gas and coal ranges built in; mosaic floor in kitchen; DECORATED IN THE LATEST AND RICHEST EFFECTS OF MODERN ART; open today.

W. H. PRUYN, owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN— OWNER MUST SELL. 3227 SOUTH PARK-AV.

Elegant two-story stone-front modern flat build- ing, finished in hardwood; lot 25x166; this pro- perty cost $15,000; owner will sacrifice for $9,000; incumbrance, $7,000.

3233 SOUTH PARK-AV.

Two-story brown-stone residence, eleven rooms, finished in hardwood; lot 21x165, with two-story brick barn; price reduced to $9,000 for quick sale; incumbrance, $5,000.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES ON 34TH-ST., Rhodes and Cottage Grove-avs., at minimum cost, on ten years' time, with interest on deferred pay- ments at only 6 per cent, depending upon the amount of first payment. Persons contemplating purchasing homes should first inspect these. Six- teen nearly completed, and fourteen will be late this fall. Prices from $12,500 upwards, including full, sized lot. Title perfect. Policy guaranteeing title issued by the Title Guarantee & Trust Com- pany, furnished each purchaser free. For particu- lars inquire of H. W. HAMILTON, 100 Washington- st., or JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Bldg., to noon each day, or on premises from 2 to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—WOULD YOU RATHER OWN YOUR house or pay rent? I have first-class brick, stone front dwelling on Indiana-av., between 18th and 20th, which is worth $13,000, and I am at liberty to offer it for sale at $8,000, $1,500 down, the bal- ance in monthly payments. House has ten rooms and good barn, every modern improvement. It is a comfortable home for some business-man, in first-class neighborhood; easy walking distance of business. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD. RES. AND 25 FT. $8,000. Ashland-av., near 47th, 20x125, $1,200. Chicago Heights, 200 acres, $20,000. We offer rented and second-hand pianos of various makers at extremely low prices; descriptive lists furnished. CLAYTON F. SUMMY & CO., 220 Wabash-av.

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BABY GRAND STEINWAY; A GENU

SIEGEL-COOPER & Co.

STATE VAN BUREN & CONGRESS

THE BIG STORE.

Grand Exposition and Sale of

Ready to Wear Garments

for Men, Women and Children.

A year or more ago we advised you that owing to the steadily increasing demand for Ready to Wear Garments, we would devote our **entire second floor,** *400 by 150 feet, to the sale of these goods. That we saw the trend of the times right is proven by the enormously increased sales on our second floor since that time. But it is not alone the vast amount of space which we allot to these lines, but the experience and intelligence which direct the departments that have pushed them to the front so rapidly. . . . .*

If quantity controls price—and it certainly does—then it must be plain to you that our two great institutions in New York and Chicago—the greatest in the world—have advantages way ahead of any other organization in this country. Our own offices in the great capitals of Europe keep us posted on what is worn on the other side. Our buyers of foreign goods visit the foreign markets regularly and keep in constant touch with the reigning fashions.

The buyer of our **Women's and Children's Costumes, Wraps and Furs** *has just returned from abroad and is now in a position to show you what they are wearing there. The "outre" styles not desired by our people he is having modified to conform to American ideas. At our own workshops we are turning out copies of Paris Gowns, Wraps, etc.—exclusive styles—very much lower in price than the same can be imported for.*

Under its new management our Millinery department is showing the most stylish, the most chic, the most elegant **Hats** *it has ever been our good fortune to lay before our customers. While we are showing some very elegant creations up to $40 and $50 each, the lower priced hats for the popular trade have not been overlooked, and our stock of untrimmed hats, feathers, etc., is more complete and more interesting than ever. That our customers appreciate this fact is shown by the greatly increased business of our Millinery department over* **any** *previous season.*

Our **Men's and Boys'** *Clothing department, which, by the way, contains nothing but dependable clothing—no shoddy of any kind being allowed to enter it—is complete in every detail. No matter how low a price we may make on a suit or overcoat, you can feel sure that the garment will give satisfaction. Just now our buyer reports the purchase of 1,500 trousers, the kind that as a rule are only made by the most exclusive tailors, tailors who charge from $60.00 to $75.00 for a suit or overcoat, which he puts on sale at from $5.00 to $8.00. Better materials, better workmanship, better trimmings are not found in any trousers, no matter by whom they are made.*

Our buyer for **Muslin Underwear and Infants' Wear** *returned lately from Europe, where she picked up a good many ideas in her line. The department is fully stocked with everything that the most exacting customer could wish while the prices in it will be found to average considerably below competing houses.*

In **Corsets** *we carry not alone all the well known and popular brands, but also several numbers which are specially made for our Chicago and New York houses. The salesladies in this department understand their business thoroughly and they make it a point to fit each customer to perfection.*

All of the above are found on our second floor, the greatest ready to wear floor in the country. *You are cordially invited to pay it a visit. We know you will be pleased. Respectfully,*

Siegel Cooper & Co.

You'll find here ready-to-wear suits that will compare favorably with the very finest merchant tailoring—in fit, style and workmanship.

But the prices are only about one-half merchant tailors' prices.

Many of the best dressers of Chicago are constant wearers of the J. W. Jr. & Co. make of clothes—they never disappoint them.

Sack Suits, $10 to $35.
Cutaway Frock Suits, $12 to $38.
Prince Albert Suits, $15 to $48.
Full Dress Suits, $25 to $45.
Fall Overcoats, $10 to $30.
Winter Overcoats, $10 to $48.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.,
131 to 137 WABASH AV.,
Between Madison and Monroe.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & Co.
Reliable Furriers,
187-189 State St.

EVERYTHING IN

FURS!

Alaska Sealskin Jackets and Coats
In All the Artistic Designs.

Form-Fitting Jackets, $125, $150, $175, $200. Box Coats, $175, $200, $225, $250. Persian Lamb Jackets, $125 to $160. Persian Lamb Box Coats, $150 up to $200. Hudson Bay Otter Jackets, $125 to $150. Hudson Bay Otter Box Coats, $150 to $175.

Fur Collarettes and Cluster Scarfs.

Note the following Unprecedented Bargains:

Genuine Black Marten Scarfs, 8 tails, actual value $10, now..... **$5.00**
Genuine Stone Marten Scarfs, 8 tails, actual value $25.00, now.. **$12.50**
Genuine Mink Scarfs, 10 tails, actual value $20.00, now..... **$10.00**
Genuine Black Marten Derbies, 10-in., actual value $30.00, now.. **$18.00**
Genuine Seal and Persian Derbies, 10-in., actual value $30.00, now.. **$15.00**
Electric Seal Storm Collars, with Marten Tails..... **$7.50**

We invite closest inspection. Repairing and remodeling promptly done. Send for free catalogue. Mail orders solicited.

CHICAGO CARPET CO., Ltd.,

wishes to remind you that their stock of goods must be closed out at the earliest possible moment, preparatory to **retiring permanently** from business.

We place on sale this Wednesday morning **100 rolls Smith's Best Moquettes,** with and without borders, and **50 rolls Axminsters,** with and without borders, at the **uniform price of 60 cents per yard.**

Goods in all other departments at prices **reduced from 33⅓% to 75%.** Draperies and Laces, foreign and domestic Rugs, fine and medium Furniture.

Buildings for rent. Apply to Dunlap Smith & Co., 170 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO CARPET CO., Ltd.,
Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Derby and Fedora Hats in town. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Annual Black Silk Sale.

The world's choicest black silks—at prices lower than ever—so low that it's only a question of a few days before even our great annual sale stocks are exhausted.

Black Taffetas—strong, firm goods, pure silk, bright finish—annual sale prices..... **48c, 63c, 68c, $1.05**

Black Brocades—

Bayadere styles—this season's production—all silk—annual sale price..... **48c**

Small, medium and large figures in Brocade Satin, Gros Grain, etc.—annual sale price..... **68c**

Heavy quality Satin Damas, in all the newest styles and designs—a unique bargain—annual sale price..... **$1.00**

Black Peau de Soies and Satin Luxors—pure silk fabrics, rich and handsome—a genuine bargain at our annual sale prices, **68c, 78c, 92c, $1.10 and $1.18.**

Black Armure Silks, 24 inches wide—birdseye and seeded patterns—annual sale price..... **72c**

Rich Novelty Black Dress Silks—Moire Messaline, Satin Damas and Moire Stripes, Granite Broche, Barre Fancies, etc., etc.—all at annual sale prices.

Autumn Dress Goods--Special Sale.

That great reduction sale of the new Autumn Dress Fabrics is still in progress. Here are some of the items:

Bayaderes in braided effects—Mohair and Wool Stripes, a strictly new weave—English Novelties in the new wavy bayadere—Silk and Wool Novelties in new designs and color combinations—regular $1.50 and $2.00 values for..... **$1.00**

60 pieces 45-inch Prunella Bayadere Suitings in color combinations of blue and black, dahlia and black, wine and black, seal and black, light brown and black, olive and black, and myrtle and black—every yard about 33⅓% under the import price..... **75c**

Silk and Wool Persian Novelties for house wrappers—Fancy Tweed Mixtures and 46-inch Two-Toned Checks—Large assortment of Mohair and Wool Fancies—50 pieces Rough Novelties in new color combinations—Stylish Basket Suitings—best assortment of plaids at the price..... **50c**

Black Dress Goods 25c and 50c.

From out the great stock of Black Dress Goods at your disposal we quote these two representative items:

50c Soutache All-Wool 38-inch Black Goods that we have been offering this week at **25c.** We still have a few pieces left and advise you to come early, for it is not often that you get 50c goods of this character for..... **25c**

44-inch All-Wool Imported English Crepon, woven and imported to sell for $1.00 per yard—beginning today and until the goods are exhausted, at, per yard..... **50c**

"The Admiral" Women's Walking Hat.

A beautiful conceit in all colors—harmonizes perfectly with the dashing military and marine costume effects of the day; destined to be the most popular walking hat of the season. Has telescoped crown smartly trimmed with pleated velvet and wings. We carry it in all the popular autumn colorings.

The Czarina—A pretty hat with Tam O'Shanter crown, smartly trimmed with ribbon and quills—variety of colors..... **$2.75**

English Trimmed Hats in great variety, all striking, effective designs in the latest accepted colorings—**95c, $1.15, $1.75, $1.95, $3.75,** etc.

Autumn Bonnets—a handsome showing in the new purples, blues and browns, and a splendid assortment in black—Bonnets that will only enhance the Carson-Pirie reputation for excellence in this line.

Paris Millinery—Some of the most gorgeous and elaborate as well as dainty and artistic creations of the Paris milliner's art are here—nothing equal to them in all Chicago at our prices.

Women's Outer Garments.

Hundreds of the season's choicest creations to choose from—all reasonably reduced.

Here are a few examples:

No. 8—23-inch Four-button Box-front Coats, made of black and navy Kersey—notched coat collar—double-stitched tailor seams—lined with black satin rhadame. A bargain at..... **$6.75**

No. 18—Four-button Box-front Kersey Coats, in black, navy, and pretty shade tan—lined with good quality yarn-dyed satin—notched coat collar. A handsome garment for..... **$9.75**

No. 22—Short Fly-front Cutaway Coats, made of English Covert Cloth in tan or army blue—half lined with black satin rhadame—trimmed with fancy black braid..... **$12.00**

No. 34—Fly-front All-wool English Cheviot (black only) lined with satin rhadame—coat collar—for..... **$15.00**

Capes—

No. 48-9—Cloth Capes in black or navy, in two styles—new bias flounce—both Capes handsomely embroidered—each..... **$5.00**

No. 57—Black Kersey Cape, 29 inches long, full sweep, bias flounce—trimmed with Hercules braid—collar and points edged with Thibet Lamb fur—a handsome garment at..... **$9.00**

Suits—

No. 93—Tight-fitting, Double-breasted, Tailor-made Suits, of green or brown Melton cloth—jacket lined with black satin rhadame, skirt lined with percaline—jacket and skirt trimmed with narrow Hercules braid **$10.00**

No. 94—Stylish Box-front Tailor-made Suits, of Oxford gray, blue or green covert cloth—jacket lined with black and white checked silk—skirt lined with percaline **$15.75**

No. 97—Handsome Single-breasted, Tight-fitting Tailor-made Suits, made of black and navy All-wool English cheviots—jacket lined with taffeta silk, skirt lined with percaline **$18.00**

Silk Shirt Waists. In plain Colored Satins and Figured Changeable Silks—all with tucked fronts and collars and fitted linings, only..... **$4.95**

Plaids and Stripes in new colors and color combinations..... **$10.50, $9.50 and $7.50**

Wool Dress Skirts. New 7-gore flaring Skirt of French Serge in black and navy..... **$5.00**

Stylish Skirts of Black and Navy Cheviot, trimmed with satin bands..... **$8.50**

Winter Weight Underwear.

Better be sure than sorry these uncertain autumn days. "Underwear life insurance" is wonderfully cheap at these prices!

Women's genuine Swiss make Richelieu Ribbed Silk and Wool Vests—high neck, with long and short sleeves, all sizes, $1.50 quality, each..... **$1.15**

Women's genuine Swiss make fine Ribbed Silk Vests in cream, pink and black—high neck, long and short sleeves, $1.25 line, each..... **95c**

Women's Fall Weight Swiss Ribbed White Merino Vests—high neck, long sleeves—$1.00 value..... **75c**

Women's $4.50 Full Fashioned Natural Wool Union Suit—perfect fitting, heavy winter weight, all sizes, very special, suit..... **$3.25**

Women's **New Geisha** Union Suits—put on like a coat and fits like a glove, only one button on the entire garment, made of fine Egyptian yarn, per suit..... **$1.00**

Men's Natural Worsted Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—good weight and serviceable, all sizes—

per garment,	per suit,	or two suits for
95c	$1.80	$3.50

Children's Natural Merino Shirts, Drawers, and pants—sizes 16 to 34, good winter weight—50c garment, **39c** or a full suit for **75c**

Annual Glove Sale.

The second week of this great sale is making great inroads into the big stock in our Glove Dept. Better come soon before the sizes are broken.

WOMEN'S DRESS KID GLOVES, $1.10. A real Kid Glove, overseam, with one row of embroidery, in self or black—made in two styles, four large hooks and patent clasps. White, black, French gray, the new blues, greens and reds, those delicate opera tints—not surpassed by any $1.50 quality offered in Chicago, and our price during this sale is..... **$1.10**

TWO-CLASP KID GLOVES, 90c. This is an overseam Glove, with fine stitching on the back, in black or self—a good, serviceable dressy glove, for shopping and street wear—in all the popular colorings—always and everywhere worth $1.25, but selling during this event at..... **90c**

BROKEN LINES at 70c. A massing together of broken lines that have sold at $1.25—all sizes and colors are here, but not in every style. Some of the gloves are in hooks, but most in clasps—splendid every-day Gloves for..... **70c**

MEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, with Paris points, pique sewing, "Fowler" and "Fosterina" brands, all colors, but sizes somewhat broken—$1.50 and $2.00 values for..... **$1.00**